The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5402. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

A Pension Proposed for the Widow of President Lincoln.

Speech of Mr. Morrill on Reciprocity with Canada.

Debate on the Proposed Niagara Ship Canal.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 14.

Messrs. STUART, JOHNSON, NELSON and other members of the Virginia Committee called upon Gen. GRANT this morning at his headquarters, Gen. SCHOFIELD accompanying and introducing them severally. The interview was an exceedingly pleasant one. The conversation turned naturally upon the object which had drawn these gentlemen to Washington at this time, and the General expressed a warm desire that their mission might be successful in restoring peace and securing an acceptable Constitution for their State. The objectionable features of the Underwood Constitution were pointed out to him by some of the members, but it was evident that he had already considered and was extremely well acquainted with the whole subject. The General, as usual, did only a small share of the talking, but he made, nevertheless, a very favorable impression upon his Southern visitors, who are glad to have his good wishes for their movement in this connection. It may be stated that an able and prominent Republican member from New-England told one of the Virginians, an old personal friend, that he had yet to meet a Republican who did not favor their movement; that they all desired to see it a success. The present position of this matter is this: A bill from the House of Representatives is now before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, providing for an election in May next. This bill does not alter the existing Reconstruction acts, which require a new registration of the voters prior to an election. This registration is deemed especially necessary in Virginia, because there has been no registration there for nearly a year and a half, and including the whites and blacks who have come of age, there are, as Gov. WELLS estimates, 25,000 persons entitled to register under the Reconstruction laws. These Gov. WELLS asked to have cut off, so as to insure the adoption of the Underwood Constitution. But this suggestion is not favored by Republican members of either House. Senator WILSON declares that he would not consent to the admission of Virginia under this Constitution. All the members who have examined the Constitution condemn it at once. There is a concurrence as to the general principles of a settlement, but until the Virginia deputation present their written plan it is not likely that any definite action will be taken by the Judiciary Committee.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

Neither House accomplished anything of importance to-day. The morning hour in the House was occupied by the Committee on Territories with bills of a various character, regulating elections, prescribing boundaries, chartering railroads, &c., but they were all either postponed, laid over or lost for want of time. The bill prescribing the boundaries was postponed for three weeks from Saturday, because of the absence of the delegate from Utah. The proposed new boundaries reduce the Mormon kingdom to very small proportions.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The State Department is in receipt of further advices from REVERDY JOHNSON respecting the *Alabama* negotiations. Though not yet entirely complete, still further satisfactory progress has been made, and the present *status* of the matter is such as to warrant the belief that a favorable treaty will shortly be submitted to the Senate.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The entire day in the House, after the morning hour, was occupied in the discussion of the Niagara Ship Canal bill. Mr. VAN HORN opened the debate in a long speech in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. HUMPHREY, of Buffalo, against it. Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, spoke in favor of it, and the debate continued until 4 P. M., when the House adjourned without having reached a conclusion. A vote will probably be taken to-morrow. The bill probably will not pass.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. GILLEM was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, and was examined as to the state of affairs in Mississippi, and the manner in which the election was conducted. He said he had faithfully endeavored to execute the laws, and had sought the coöperation of all classes of people in the State, and had used his best endeavors to secure a fair election. He admitted, however, that a large majority of the Sheriffs and civil officers charged with the conduct of the election and preservation of the peace, were very hostile to the object of the election, and there were in consequence instances of violence, intimidation and possible fraud.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House daily consider the matter of amendments to the Tariff bill, but have not yet concluded any important changes. They considered the subject of steel to-day, but without results.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.

The Joint Committee on Printing meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, to open the proposals for printing and publishing the debates of Congress, now appearing in the *Congressional Globe*, which contract expires March 4, 1869. The Public Printer has been directed to furnish estimates of the cost of the work when done under Government auspices.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

The prompt nomination of Gen. SCHURZ by the Missouri Republican Legislative caucus, surprised many people here, as it was generally supposed that the combined opposition of LOAN, DRAKE and HENDERSON would be able to defeat it. Some of the Representatives from that State now say there will be a bolt from the caucus, and HENDERSON's friends hope to be able to secure enough Republicans, which, united with the Democrats, will insure his election. It seems probable that the contest in Maine will also be carried into the Legislature. These are deplorable precedents, and can but result in abolishing the caucus system altogether.

A PENSION FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. MORTON to allow Mrs. LINCOLN an annual pension. No definite sum was specified, and Mr. SUMNER moved that it be made $5,000 per annum, asking at the same time for its immediate consideration. Mr. CONKLING and Mr. FESSENDEN objected, and it was referred to the appropriate Committee.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

After a long speech by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, against the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty with Canada, and a motion by Senator CRAGIN to reconsider the vote denying the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the inauguration ball, the case of SUE MURPHY was again taken up. A long debate, the points of which may be found elsewhere, followed, when it went over till to-morrow. Two propositions relative to it are now before the Senate, one being the motion of Senator POMEROY to refer it back to the Committee, and the other the substitute of Senator WILSON for the appointment of an Army Commission to examine into all claims of this character, one of which will probably prevail to-morrow.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

The Retrenchment Committee, to which was referred the House bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act, has not held any consultation on the measure, but will reach it next week. It is believed, however, that the Committee will report in favor of its repeal, but it will meet with some opposition in the Senate. It will be debated at great length, as several Senators hold that it should have some check on the power of the President. The amendments which Mr. WILSON introduced to-day, excepting Cabinet officers from the operation of the act, meet the views of a portion of the Senate, but it is not very probable that the Senate will make a compromise of the character indicated.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The River and Harbor Improvement bill, which passed the House last session, was considered to-day by the Senate Committee on Commerce. The estimates asked for were considerably reduced, and it was decided to report the bill, limiting the amount to be expended to the figures contained in the report of the Secretary of War, which were based on the recommendations of competent Government engineers. It was also agreed to deduct the million and a half dollars appropriated last year for the completion of works absolutely necessary.

GOV. BUCKINGHAM.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, who takes Senator DIXON's place on the 4th of March next, was on the floor of both houses to-day and was very cordially greeted.

COMMODORE MEADE.

Commodore MEADE, who commanded the *San Jacinto*, and whose name was so painfully brought before the public, recently, in connection with domestic afflictions, petioned some time ago to be restored to active service in the navy. Mr. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee of the Senate, reported to-day against the application.

PERSONAL.

Cards are out for the marriage on the 2d of February of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. B. COMSTOCK, of the corps of engineers and Aid-de-Camp on Gen. GRANT's Staff, and Miss BLAIR, daughter of Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON Thursday, Jan. 14.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

Perry Fuller, to be Collector of Customs for the District of New-Orleans; E. A. Palfrey, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Salem and Beverly, Mass.; Thomas B. Florence, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Pennsylvania; John J. Detrich, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District of Illinois; Nathaniel P. Langford, of Montana, to be Governor of Montana; John Savage, of New-York, to be Consul at Leeds.

CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Mutual Council of the Congregational Church has passed a resolution declaring they had power to inquire into all the transactions of the Church they saw proper to investigate. Gen. HOWARD said that the disaffected members were desirous to have the controversy cease, and if the decision was that he was the disturbing element, then he would leave, and if they would find another disturbing element, then that party too should lose their membership. He denied that they wished the pastor to be dismissed, but simply to put an end to the controversy, and then read a letter agreeing to submit all the questions to the Council and abide by the decision. The Committee appointed to confer with the pastor and the Committee of the church, reported that the church and pastor desired and agreed that all matters should be considered which the church or any member should present, and that the Council should, of course, be free to express its opinion upon all the affairs and relations of the church. Dr. BOYNTON said there had been a misapprehension of his position, in the supposition that he desired to prevent investigation in certain directions. On the contrary, he desired and wished to insist upon the fullest possible investigation of all matters concerning all the affairs of the church. By a vote of the Council, the church and pastor were requested to proceed with such presentation of the case as they deemed proper. The church then, through the pastor, presented various questions for the consideration of the Council. It is probable that it will continue in session several days.

GEN. SPINNER.

Gen. SPINNER is recovering slowly from his recent illness, which has been quite severe. He was able to take a short ride yesterday and to-day.

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

In the Colored National Suffrage Convention to-day, Prof. VASHON, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported the following from Allegheny City, Penn.: Rev. A. Cole, S. A. Neale, B. F. Pulpuso, Rev. J. W. Divine, Miss Harriet C. Johnson, and Wm. Peterson. FIELDS COOK, of Virginia, objected to admitting women to a colored men's Convention. Dr. J. H. BROWN was in favor of admitting women in this progressive era, and said the women would yet have a vote. Rev. Mr. GARNETT insisted that the question should be settled immediately. The Chair called him to order, when Dr. GARNETT refused to take his seat, and the Chair proceeded to announce the committees, but was frequently interrupted. Mr. MABSON, of North Carolina, insisted that none but men should be admitted, and moved that the report be adopted, leaving out the names of the ladies. Dr. BROWN, of Maryland, moved to lay the motion on the table. The Chair suggested that a woman's Convention was about to be held. After some further debate the report was adopted. J. B. MURRAY offered a resolution indorsing the National Equal Rights League, and providing that the delegates organize such a league. WM. RICH, of Troy, N. Y., and EDWARD V. CLARK, of Virginia, were placed on the roll, and E. M. DAVIS was elected an honorary member. Mr. BOWERS, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that G. T. DOWING, JOHN F. COOK, GEORGE B. VASHON and CARTER A. STEWART be appointed a committee to go before Congress. It was agreed to. Mr. A. M. POWELL, editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, then addressed the Convention.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following cases were argued:

No. 42—The Steamship *Georgia* vs. The United States. Argument concluded.

No. 43—The Pacific Insurance Company vs. Soule, Collector, &c.—A certificate of division from the Circuit Court of California. An action to recover an excess of income tax paid by the Company under protest on a return made in coin, they claiming that it should not be reduced to its equivalent in currency. Argument commenced.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. WILSON presented the memorial of the Equal Rights Association for a constitutional amendment giving equal suffrage.

Mr. CONKLING presented the memorial of PETER COOPER, President of the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, asking to be allowed to land their cable on the shores of the United States.

Mr. HARLAN presented the memorial of certain capitalists of Prairie du Chien, praying for the improvement of the Mississippi River at that point, and setting forth the great importance of such improvement. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ANTHONY presented the petition of LUCRETIA MOTT, ERNESTINE L. ROSE and other officers of the American Equal Rights Association, praying for a Constitutional amendment giving to women the right of suffrage on equal terms with men. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the memorial of Commander R. W. MEADE, asking to be restored to the active list, and moved its indefinite postponement, which was ordered.

THE ENGLISH SCHOONER SYBIL.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the decree of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, in the case of the English schooner *Sybil* and her cargo.

PENSION FOR MRS. LINCON.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill for the relief of MARY LINCOLN, widow of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, as follows:

Whereas, The late President of the United States, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, while acting as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, was killed in the war of the rebellion by the enemies of the United States; and

Whereas, His widow, Mrs. MARY LINCOLN, is entitled to a pension upon the same principles, and for the like reason with the widow of any other official who fell in the war; therefore,

Be it enacted, That the said MARY LINCOLN, widow of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, shall receive a pension of $——, to be computed from the day of the death of her husband, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER suggested that the blanks be filled up with the words $5,000 per annum, and that the Senate consider the bill immediately.

Mr. CONKLING thought it had better lie over.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to refer it to the Committee on Pensions, and it was so referred.

CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered the following joint resolution:

Whereas, Cable companies organized under the authority of the United States propose to land cables on the shores of foreign Powers, and whereas also cable companies organized by the laws of foreign Powers propose to land cables on the shores of the United States, and the consent of those Powers and the United States is necessary; therefore

Resolved, That the President be authorized to consent to the laying of one or more telegraph cables from the shores of any foreign Power to the shores of the United States, by any company authorized under the authority of any foreign Power, provided said Power will also consent to the laying of cables from the United States to the shores of such Powers on reciprocal terms, and provided further that until all such Powers give such consent, the consent of the United States is withheld and the laying of such cables by the authority of any foreign Powers is declared to be unlawful.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to enforce certain provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which, he said, had become necessary in consequence of certain persons in Kentucky, disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, having undertaken to exercise official functions. He understood that other persons in Virginia, disqualified in a like manner, had done the same thing, and therefore, contrary to his expectation at the time of the adoption of the amendment, it would not execute itself, but must be enforced by appropriate legislation.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the Senate then took up the resolution of the Legislature of Vermont, presented by him some days since, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That having an intelligent regard for the best interests of Vermont, it is the duty of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence against the consummation of any treaty relating to reciprocity of trade with the Dominion of Canada, and to insist that the subject of our trade and personal intercourse with Canada, as well as with all other foreign countries, is not a proper matter of treaty stipulation, but belongs to Congress, and should be wisely regulated by a judicious tariff.

Mr. MORRILL spoke at length in advocacy of the doctrine of the resolution.

MR. MORRILL'S SPEECH.

Mr. President: The resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, I believe, only express the opinions of some of the ripest statesmen of the country in times past, and the present sentiments of the agriculturists of nearly the entire nation. I have sought the opportunity to submit some remarks upon the reference of these resolutions, for the same reason that most likely induced the action of the Legislature of Vermont, because of a disposition manifested in some quarters—I hope it may be limited—to revive an unfortunate example in our history of negotiating more of that class of treaties, whereby our foreign trade is to be regulated by treaty instead of being regulated by the usual and accustomed laws of Congress—believing, as I do, that such treaties are contrary to the practice of the Government, contrary to the Constitution, and contrary to the interests of the whole country. Such a treaty, if made, has to be first considered in secret session of the Senate, and the people at large have no light or knowledge touching the nature of the treaty itself, nor of the facts or arguments which are supposed to control the action of the Senate, until that action becomes irrevocable, and the only debate in public is when the action of both Houses of Congress happens to be required by the treaty to modify the revenue laws according to the terms proposed. At such a late period, the treaty having been made by the Executive and by the consent of the Senate, it is altogether too late to consider its merits exclusively, and to the House only the poor privilege remains of paring and clipping the revenue laws, upon the compulsory argument of necessity, to make them conform to the new treaty. The unbiased opinion of the House is out of the question. It has been forestalled. According to some parties, it is an act of grace to submit an appropriation contained in a treaty to the consideration of the House at all, on the ground that a treaty is a law by its own vigor, and the supreme law, which crushes out the vitality of all other laws, although it would seem to be apparent that a treaty cannot be, and never could have been intended to be, any more supreme than the Constitution under which treaties are made, or than the acts of Congress. The supremacy intended scarcely rise above more than State or local laws. It must be conceded that these are subjects of too great importance to be disposed of in a half hour's secret debate, whether in regard to our organic law or as to the advantages or disadvantages commercially of any particular treaty had in view, and therefore I venture to invoke the judgment of the Senate in open session to the consideration of the general merits of the questions involved.

SPECIAL TREATIES IMPOLITIC.

The exclusive policy so long maintained by the British Government and other nations relative to trade with their colonies having now been greatly modified, though not wholly abandoned, and the policy of granting equal favors to all nations with whom commercial intercourse is maintained having become almost universal among civilized nations, there is no longer inducement to seek by treaties special favors, or to attempt to overreach less enterprising nations by the arts of diplomacy. Secret treaties or partial treaties find little favor, and whatever is granted to one party is practically open at once to all others willing to accept of like terms. If England negotiates a treaty with China it is at once duplicated with the United States. If the United States make a treaty with Japan equal favors are promptly obtained by England and other nations. It is even reckoned, if not discreditable, somewhat beneath the dignity of independent nations to grasp at any exclusive privileges by means of treaties, and a sure mark of imbecility for any nation to grant them. It has also been growing more and more politically unsafe to hamper the trade of colonies with such badges of inferiority as make them tributary and subservient to the imperial selfishness of the mother country ever since the successful resistance of the United States to the policy of taxation without representation attempted by GEORGE III.

EXECUTIVE POWER OUGHT NOT TO BE INCREASED.

The President of the United States is required mainly to see that such laws as are in force are faithfully executed, not to make laws by himself alone, nor by himself and the Senate. This is the broadest field of his operations. Treaties under monarchies are royal prerogatives, and are made by the Executive alone. Under our style of government, treaties being laws when made affecting the whole people, and which they must obey, they are not confided alone to Executive discretion. The President may initiate treaties, but until they receive the constitutional sanction of the Senate they are of no force. The whole legislative body, or both Houses, when appropriations are required, must participate in the office of carrying them into effect, and without the approval of two-thirds of the Senate no treaty can be made. It is evident the framers of our Constitution regarded the treaty-making power with extreme jealousy, and had no intention to amplify it. Presidents, as well as monarchs, however, are not only great sticklers for their legitimate powers, but rarely fail to struggle both overtly and covertly for the extension oix Ecutive prerogatives. It may be a matter of indifference to the Senate *per se* whether certain matters are to be considered by them in a legislative or an executive session, as in either case their voice will be potential; but, as conservators of a free Government, as a branch of that Government protected by the longest term of service, it should scrupulously guard the rights and privileges of the most numerous and popular branch of the Government. The Senate can have no interest in transferring power from the House of Representatives to the hands of the President. The theory of a republican form of government is that power is safe in the hands of many, and dangerous in the hands of one. The exclusive power of the House to originate revenue bills is one of the most explicit in the Constitution, and it was intended to be so hedged that no plausible pretext could be suggested by which it could be invaded or supplanted. This sole power being confided to the House, it must not be exercised elsewhere, nor can it rightfully be subverted. It should remain in its entirety. Even to allow any other branch to consider and amend revenue bills was reluctantly conceded by the framers of the Constitution. A treaty regulating custom duties, the main source of revenue heretofore and destined to be hereafter, trenches upon a cardinal principle of popular Governments—the right of the immediate representatives of the people to control the purse of the nation. It is obvious that a very limited multiplication of such treaties would soon absorb the whole power to originate revenue bills, so far as they concern the levying of duties upon the importation of foreign goods, and nothing then would be left to Congress except the mere husks of a tariff and excises and direct taxes.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE.

It has been faintly argued that such reciprocal treaties would still leave to the House of Representatives the privilege of originating revenue bills at its pleasure, but this does not rise to the dignity of a respectable sophism. It does not even wear the appearance of candor. It is a mockery. Whatever prior or subsequent legislative enactments there may be, a treaty, being according to Executive interpretation always the supreme law of the land, overrides them, and wherever such enactments come in conflict with a treaty they are practical nullities, as has been proved, and will be so long as the Executive is the sole arbiter of the question. The House may fling its net for revenue and toil all night, but they will catch nothing. When the revenue has been sequestered by force of treaty stipulations for the benefit of foreigners, the House will find itself in the old attitude of being forced to make brick without straw. The pretence that such a treaty is not an invasion of the rights of the House, it seems to me, adds to the injury a contempt for the intelligence and sensibility of that body. To say that all this may be done, even with the joint action and assent of the House, does not relieve the matter—only complicates it. It is not in the power of the House, either alone or conjointly with the President, and the Senate, to change or dispense with any portion of the Constitution. Revenue laws require adjusting annually, and for years to come the subject will be one of paramount importance. Taxation as a whole may steadily be diminished, but a careful consideration of the whole subject may require that burdens resting in one place may be removed to another better able to bear them or where they will be more widely and equally distributed. In spite of all inclinations for honorable peace, the just claims of the United States may be so long delayed that the only remedy for a high-spirited people will be war. In such an untoward event the whole resources of the country should be kept untrammeled, ready to be unleashed for instant use, and no part of them should be placed beyond our reach. The power to originate revenue bills, then, becomes imperative and indispensable to the preservation of national life. A war with one nation abrogates no treaties with any other. A compact with this reciprocity character, however inopportune or galling, must be fulfilled. To disregard it gives just cause for war. The Executive branch of the Government, with the Senate in its executive capacity, having pledged the faith of the nation, no explanation of the frame-work of our Constitution will prevent any foreign nation from seeking a redemption of the pledge. In the first article, section eight, of the Constitution, it will be found that Congress—not the President and Senate alone—was to have the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations." If Congress was to have the power to do this it is clear that it cannot be done by either the Judicial or Executive authority, nor was it the purpose to lodge the power in any body less responsible than the whole of Congress. It to Congress belongs the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and the House has the exclusive right to originate revenue bills, it follows that the powers thus delegated should not be curtailed or frittered away by any treaty.

LATITUDE OF THE POWER CLAIMED.

If such an innovation of the rights of the House or of the rights of Congress be allowed to go unchallenged, there is little else in the way of legislation that may not be done by treaty. Why may not the right of suffrage be regulated by reciprocal treaties? Why not so fix the price of our public lands? Why may not internal improvements, canals and railroads be secured on the international reciprocity plan? Why not have reciprocity in fortification treaties? Why not thus regulate the rates of postage? Why not reëstablish slavery by a reciprocal treaty with Brazil or the King of Dahomey? Why not have reciprocal naturalization treaties? Why may not New-England be thus put out in the cold, or the State of Michigan be alienated by treaty with the Canadian Dominions? Why not borrow money or resume specie payment by virtue of a reciprocity treaty? These interrogatories give some indication of the possible scope of the powers claimed, and the easy manner in which power may slide into the hands of the few, and, without changing the form of our Government, wholly subvert its popular character. Nor can it be pretended that the exercise of the power in any one of the examples here used to illustrate its extent would not be equally justifiable with its exercise upon the subject of tariffs, and all are equally dangerous. It is a power subject to the winds and waves of party, and liable to ingulf and absorb all legislative power. Since the decision in the case of the Jay treaty and the recent treaty for the purchase of Alaska it may, perhaps, be considered the settled doctrine that a treaty made by the President, with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate, involving an appropriation, binds the House, or at least overwhelmingly urges it, to make the appropriation without stopping to consider its justice or expediency, or whether the treaty is good or bad. In its whole length and breadth the question is this: can the President with two-thirds of a quorum of the Senate repeal laws passed by both branches of Congress and approved by the President, and at the same time fasten upon the people an irrepealable law? If this cannot be lawfully done there is an end of reciprocity treaties.

THE ZOLLVEREIN TREATY.

The first real negotiation in the way of a treaty of reciprocity was made by Mr. WHEATON, at Berlin. He had been instructed by Mr. FORSYTH in 1837, then Secretary of State, to obtain a relaxation of the duties on tobacco—that was all—and after seven years of effort, or at least a lapse of seven years, he concluded what is known as the Zollverein Treaty. Prussia and her German associates would consent to nothing without an equivalent. If Prussian duties on tobacco were to be relaxed, then the United States must tender a relaxation of the duties on certain other articles of the growth or produce of the Zollverein, and these articles seem to have become coextensive with the number of the principalities embraced in the associated crowd. Each appears to have rushed in with some pet to be favored, and all would seem to have been gratified. The workers in hardware, and in wool, worsted, silk, cotton and linen were no sooner appeased than the fabricants of fishhooks, snuff-boxes and toys presented their budgets, and at last the proposed treaty contained an assortment of staples and *bijouterie* such as, I venture to say, were never before assembled together by Jew or Christian. This proposed treaty was the work of a man whose historical and legal productions have contributed largely to the solid reputation of our country. His fame is part of the glory of our people; and if a treaty of this kind could ever be expected to find favor in the American Senate or with the American people, this was brought forth by a man entitled, even though he labored under specific instructions, to a respectful hearing. It received the highest commendations of Mr. CALHOUN; and yet, notwithstanding the wholly unexceptionable character of the negotiator, after being elaborately considered, it was reported against by the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs, and upon being again urgently pressed by President TYLER, a second adverse report having been made, it was rejected by a large majority, and rejected, not by a party vote, upon the ground of deference to constitutional privileges of the House of Representatives, with which the treaty conflicted.

It is somewhat remarkable, in stating the advantages of this treaty, that Mr. LAWRENCE, the biographer of Mr. WHEATON, should enumerate, among the benefits to accrue to the United States, but three American articles of export touched by the treaty, and of these no actual change of the rates of duty was to be made by the Zollverein except with regard to one. He speaks of the treaty as one which "would effect the long cherished object of procuring the reduction of the present duty on tobacco, secure the continued admission of our cotton free from all duty, and prevent the imposition of any higher duty on rice;" and he continues, "For these advantages!"—that is to say, stripped of all rhetorical verbiage, for a reduction of the duty on leaf tobacco amounting to about one cent per pound and of one cent and a quarter on stems, and with no change on cotton and rice (and lard) we were to reduce, or not increase, the duty upon at least five hundred articles, embracing (though wholly unmentioned by Mr. LAWRENCE) whole classes, and many varieties, some of which, singly, were scarcely less, when compared in commercial magnitude, than the sum total of our Prussian tobacco trade. "For these advantages," practically confined solely to tobacco and tobacco stems, we were to dwarf and hamper our tariff to proportions satisfactory to the great nullifier of South Carolina. Had this clever scheme proved successful the direct benefit to the tobacco-growing States would have been inconsiderable; but it is hardly too much to say that the direct injury to industry of the North would have been so serious that in their retarded growth it would have left the slave power of the country to-day in the undisputed ascendency. Never was JOHN C. CALHOUN so nearly victorious. The proposed Zollverein treaty of 1844 was supposed to relate chiefly to a reduction of the Prussian duty on tobacco and tobacco stems. I doubt not that was the understanding of most of our people. It stipulated for so much, and that the duties upon rice, cotton and lard should not be advanced. The duties on tobacco were not to exceed four thalers per centner, (or $2 88 per one hundred and ten pounds,) and not over three thalers per centner on stems. We, through our minister, loudly protested then against the injustice of any higher duties, and yet we ourselves now impose upon unmanufactured tobacco imported into the United States a duty of thirty-five cents per pound, equal to about fifty-four thalers per centner, or more than thirteen times as much as then appeared reasonable to us that the Prussians should levy upon our tobacco! Yet to-day very few pretend that we can do with less. Beside, it will be seen by the tariff promulgated years since by the Zollverein, that they have, without requiring an equivalent from us, continued cotton on the free list, as it was plain from enlightened self-interest they must, and have reduced the duty upon tobacco to the identical and magical figure of four thalers per centner. Without any treaty or so-called equivalents as now have all the advantages sought for by President TYLER. The statesmanship of the State Department seems to have been unequal to the task of forecasting for twenty years, or even for fifteen. But this blindness will be much more apparent if we examine the equivalents, so called, which we were to have given for the distinguished consideration to tobacco. The catalogue of reductions to occur in our tariff are too long to be fully repeated, and embraces to a great extent the luxuries and toys of commerce—the very sources from which, since 1851, we have most largely increased Custom-house supplies. No higher duty than twenty per centum *ad valorem* was to be placed on woolen, worsted, or cotton hosiery, mitts, caps, bindings, drawers, shirts and all similar manufactures made on frames, nor upon musical instruments, except piano-fortes. No higher duty than fifteen per centum *ad valorem* on any manufactures of silk, or of which silk should be a component material of chief value, nor upon Thibet, merinos, merino shawls, and all manufactures of combed wool or of worsted and silk combined, nor upon polished plate glass, silvered or unsilvered, toys, wooden clocks, cologne water, scissors, files, saws, planes, scythes, needles, copper wire, bronze ware of all kinds, fish-hooks, leather pocket-books, and all sorts of similar fine leather manufactures, pocket looking-glasses, snuff-boxes of papier-maché, lead-pencils, &c. No more than ten per centum *ad valorem* on all thread laces, insertings, lace, tresses, tassels, knots, stars of gold and silver, mineral water, spelter, &c. And, finally, we were to agree not to increase the then existing rates of duty upon wines; and the duties upon wines in 1844 were as follows: On Madeira and sherry, in casks or bottles, sixty cents; champagne, forty cents; claret, six cents per gallon; and on white wines, seven and a half cents in casks, or twenty cents in bottles, per gallon. It is quite apparent that the American negotiator of the proposed treaty, however learned and accomplished in other respects, was sadly deficient in practical knowledge of revenue laws or of the industrial interests of the United States, and without any apprehension of the strides these interests were destined to make in the immediate future. Whatever of budding promise there might be in the efforts then being made or subsequently made to establish manufactures of worsted, of silk, of linen and hemp, of woolen and cotton goods on frames, of scythes, saws, files, planes, fish-hooks, lead-pencils, and so on to the end, or whatever were the exigencies of American wines, it is quite certain that if this treaty had been accepted all these varied interests, now counted by millions upon millions, would have received their death knell, or if not their advent would have been postponed for a generation; and if the treaty had been in force at the outset of the late rebellion the Government of the United States would have been almost paralyzed, and without the power to mend its financial condition so far as that then depended upon receipts for duties upon foreign merchandise. It was found necessary, for revenue purposes, to place three or four times the amount of duties upon many of these articles which could not have been done had the Zollverein treaty been in force, and under such rates of duty the protection to home manufactures has been so great that we have largely diminished our dependence upon foreign supplies for silks, worsteds and whole classes of other manufactures included in the treaty. This only illustrates the extreme inexpediency, not to say folly, of reciprocity treaties. A great and growing nation must be left free to act in any and all emergencies as its honor and interest may demand.

But beyond the general impolicy of such treaties, and their lack of constitutional authority, there is another, and it would seem insuperable difficulty. It will be found that nearly all of our treaties bind us to extend to all nations with whom we have commercial treaties the same terms granted to the most favored nation, either with or without compensation. Therefore, a reciprocity treaty is neither more nor less than an extraordinary mode of amending the tariff so that it cannot be again amended in the ordinary way by Congress for a term of years, and for the consideration that some other nation will shackle itself in the same manner.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Only ten years after the Zollverein treaty had been set aside, for the gravest of constitutional reasons, the Senate reversed its position, and the House of Representatives acquiesced, by making the treaty of 1854 for the benefit of the British colonies of North America. American statesmen in the North were lifted off their feet by the will-o'-the-wisp of annexation, and in the South by sectional advantages. This treaty, beyond all doubt, was made to induce annexation, but the arguments used to that end, without regard to the merits or demerits of that question by itself, have been buried too deeply by our eleven years of cruel experience under the treaty ever to be again resuscitated. That whatever desire any parties in the Provinces may have entertained prior to the treaty for joining the United States was temporarily crushed out by the Reciprocity treaty cannot be denied. And why not? If they had secured the chief benefits to be derived from annexation why should they not shun any and all of its duties and burdens? There was no inducement left to go further if the profit and loss account in all subsequent stages was to be nearly equally balanced. American statesmen vainly anticipated an era of good feeling, hoping that our neighbors were, after all, imbued with some admiration of more popular institutions, and with some ambition to become an integral portion of a great Republic; but the rebellion touched our provincial neighbors with the spear of Ithuriel. Then they assumed their true shape and boldly hoisted their true colors, and at once all these prophetic and coming glories vanished as the unsubstantial visions of maidens' dreams. Our recent border fair-weather friends seemed to be filled suddenly with envy and all uncharitableness. Eager for bargains in the purchase of our fugitive ships hiding from the pirates of the Clyde, greedy for the profits of blockade-running, in full sympathy with the master spirits of the rebellion, harboring raiders on our borders, and furnishing an asylum to those who were sending assassins one day, disease and death the next among our people, it became too apparent that the Government of the British Provinces, instead of reciprocity, instead of building up the United States, would feel as lively a joy as that disclosed by Mr. ROEBUCK, their spokesman in the British Parliament, in having "the presumptuous and audacious bully of the world," as he styled us, humbled and destroyed. These undeniable facts show the folly of making an exception in favor of British subjects in the rule of treating foreign nations. They are and must be enemies in war; in peace, friends.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

It may be said that the treaty of 1854 settled an important question relating to the fisheries. If there is any point where American diplomacy ought to blush, it is in relation to this very question of the fisheries, and the last adjustment was hardly more wise than the pusillanimous surrender of 1818. Great Britain conceded, by the provisional treaty of 1782, and reaffirmed word for word in the treaty of 1783, all the rights we demanded, and all that ever could be of practical utility.

We could fish at all places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used theretofore to fish, and (except to dry and cure fish on the shores of Newfoundland) at all places used thereafter by British fishermen. The rights we possessed in the fisheries in 1782 were permanent, inherent and indestructible, and ought no more to have admitted question once acknowledged than our independence or our boundaries. War could not disturb them, because they were of higher authority than mere compacts, and time could not efface them because they were ever in use and never abandoned. But somewhat after the British style of doing things at Copenhagen, a vessel-of-war suddenly ordered our fishermen, in 1815, to retire twenty leagues from all the coast of British colonies! It is hardly to be credited that Great Britain should have claimed that the war of 1812, so barren of British laurels, had abrogated rights so freely acknowledged in the treaties of 1782 and 1783, or that any representatives of the United States, after a lapse of thirty-five years, could have yielded to such an unfounded, not to say impudent, claim. If Great Britain, whether stung by the rivalry her fishermen or sailors had experienced, put forth such pretensions, no dread of Waterloo should have prevented their plump denial. She had no valid claims, and if she had, the time to have asserted them was in the treaty of peace in 1815. The treaty of 1818 was a weak surrender on our part of rights which peculiarly belong to us, and of other rights which belong to all other nations which choose to assert and exercise them. Not won by the blood and treasure of the parent country, they belonged to us by right of discovery and occupancy, and because while we were yet colonies our rights were fought for and our title confirmed by our own valor; but neither the French nor the British ought to be permitted to monopolize sea-fisheries. By any rule of facts or principle in the partition of territory and rights, when our independence was acknowledged we were entitled to all the fisheries rather than Great Britain, and might with much propriety have insisted, not only that we would not be excluded, but upon excluding the British. We had always enjoyed them to a larger extent than all the world beside, and they were of greatest value to us. It is time the world refused to put fetters upon the sea, and if any nation persists in such expansive despotism it challenges resistance. Exclusive right to the products of the ocean is a relic of feudal ages, and as odious to nations as are game laws to common people. It should be noticed that when Nova Scotia was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, the French subjects were thereafter excluded from fishing within thirty leagues of the coast, and this exclusion was renewed in the treaty of Paris, 1763, by which Spain was also wholly excluded from fishing rights in the neighborhood of Newfoundland. So it would appear that these exclusive claims have within the century past diminished from thirty leagues to three marine miles from the coast. But we did agree in 1818—let us say it in sackcloth and ashes—to limit the boundaries of our fishing grounds and acknowledge some exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company; and we did agree to renounce forever "hook and line, bob and sinker"—on our own motion!—any liberty heretofore enjoyed to take, dry, or cure fish within three marine miles of any coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of his "Britannic Majesty's" dominions in America. As a general international rule, the exclusion of foreign fishermen within three miles from the shores of any country is not, perhaps, to be complained of; but from these fisheries never having been so excluded prior to 1818 it was a strange renunciation on the part of the American negotiators, and cannot be atoned for with anything less than the complete restoration of our ancient rights. Among the many treaties made between the United States and Great Britain, there are four which will never be likely to increase the self-esteem of Americans. I mean those of 1794, 1815, 1818, and 1854. The inclusions and exclusions very noticeable in those treaties show, not a lack of ability upon the part of the American negotiators of the three earliest treaties, but a lack of weight in the cannon known to be behind them. The last-named treaty was negotiated shortly after a gross attempt had been made to bully us into a similar compact by sending a considerable fleet of vessels of war to seize by force and stealth and confiscate, as they did seize and confiscate, hundreds of the vessels of our hardy fishermen for pretended infractions of British rights under a new interpretation given by them to the old treaty of 1818. This was an affront that should have barred reciprocity treaties forever. Peace is eminently our necessity, but not more a necessity here than it is to Great Britain. It is too much to claim that hereafter we shall treat and be treated by her, when we treat at all, as her equal, and, as to reciprocity, not to treat at all? No commercial privileges are worth purchasing. The interests of nations dictate policies of mutual benefits, and these will grow. They cannot be bought with a price. Let us bide our time.

CONCLUSION.

There is no error, as I think, in the statement with which I started, namely, that our history furnishes but one actual reciprocity treaty accepted—and that was itself made contingent upon the action of Congress—and one, the Zollverein, negotiated and rejected by the Senate. As far as precedents go, the action of the Government has been decidedly adverse to them; and the character of that accepted even British subjects do not now pretend to have been other than very profitable to them, and most unprofitable to the United States. It is certain that we gave the notice for its termination at the earliest possible moment. If a reciprocity treaty can be made with the Queen of Great Britain or with the King of the Hawaiian Islands, may not the same thing be done with the red chiefs of our Indian tribes? How would it do to mend the tariff by a treaty of reciprocity, "the supreme law of the land," with the Sioux or Comanches? How should we respond to the claims of all those nations with whom we have treaties—to BISMARCK or the Earl of Clarendon—for equal favors? It is not possible that the American Senate, with ever so strong a predilection in favor of reciprocity treaties—which I trust does not exist—would tolerate this latitude in their construction; but would it not be well to eschew a power so incapable of good and so full of possibilities of evil. Our House of Representatives was an improved copy of the British House of Commons, whose rights and privileges are guarded with especial jealousy and unceasing formality. At the commencement of every session the Speaker goes to the House of Lords and claims "all their ancient rights and privileges," all of which the Queen, either in person or by proxy, "agrees to allow and confirm in as ample and complete manner as has ever been allowed or confirmed by herself or by any of Her Majesty's predecessors." It will not be wise for the Senate or the Executive to raise any dubious conflict with the other branch of Congress. Let it never be necessary for the House to ask of us or of the Executive to allow and confirm, in as complete a manner as has ever been allowed and confirmed by the Constitution, all their ancient rights and privileges!

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

Mr. CRAGIN entered a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday, refusing the use of the Capitol for the proposed Inauguration Ball.

PRIVATE WAR CLAIMS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of SUE MURPHY, of Decatur, Ala.

Mr. SAWYER read an argument in favor of the bill. He was not quite satisfied of the loyalty of Miss MURPHY previous to the arrival of the United States army in Decatur, and as she was then only 16 years old, he thought it very doubtful that she had formed any opinions on the subject of loyalty or disloyalty; but, on the general question of the right of loyal Southerners to be compensated for their property, taken and used as hers had been, he felt very strongly, and he had been surprised and shocked at the ground taken by the opponents of this bill. He would not undertake to controvert the legal propositions or arguments of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) or the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WILLIAMS.) The loyal men of the South might be proved, to the satisfaction of those who desired such proof, to have been public enemies during the war, but he had entertained a different opinion of their position and character. The Senator from Michigan (Mr. HOWARD) had spoken slightingly of the Southern loyalists, their sufferings and their sacrifices, but if he had happened to live for a while during the war in the rebel States, he would undoubtedly have come to a different conclusion.

Mr. HOWARD said he had not intended to cast any slur upon the loyal men of the South; nothing could have been further from his thoughts.

Mr. SAWYER was glad of it; but the language of the Senator had given him the impression that he valued lightly the sacrifices of the Southern loyalists, and, indeed, rather envied them for the advantages of their position. The argument of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) that the loyal men of the South during the war were public enemies, might be unanswerable; but he appealed to that Senator to say whether the conclusion to which his legal logic led him was not revolting to his sense of justice. If the loyal people of the South were now, and had been all along, public enemies, why had the Government made a distinction between them and the disloyal during the war? The Government during the war did not determine who were its friends by law. The Union men of the South, who adhered to the Goverment, did not hesitate about their duty until they could consult PUFFENDORF. The Union prisoners at the South had not found it necessary to read VATELL in order to ascertain who were their friends. The policy advocated by the opponents of the bill was most unjust and unwise, and he hoped it would not be adopted by the Government.

Mr. STEWART felt entirely satisfied that anything done by the Government for the loyal people of the South must be done as a matter of favor, not as a matter of right. The argument of Mr. SUMNER on that point was and would remain unanswerable.

Mr. THAYER regretted that this bill for the relief of Miss MURPHY seemed to be regarded by Senators as a test case, and he would vote for its recommittal because he had some doubt about the merits of the claim, but when the general questions were presented for his consideration, what is the duty and what should be the attitude of the Government of the United States toward these people of the South who were faithful to it during the war. He did not require the aid of PUFFENDORF or SEOTIUS in order to determine it; and, however sound in law might be the proposition of the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) and the other opponents of this bill, that those people were public enemies, his heart and judgment revolted against it. He held that every man at the South who was faithful to the Government of his country through the war, stood in the same relation to the Government with a loyal citizen of New-York or Oregon; and for the Government to stigmatize such a man as a public enemy would be, in his opinion, refinement of cruelty. During the war he had seen the Unionists of the South come out at the approach of the United States troops from the gorges of the mountains and the caves of the earth, where they had lain hidden and famishing for weeks or months rather than be false to their country. And now if the Government of that country were to stigmatize them as public enemies would it not be false to them and false to its own solemn and repeated pledges? If that proposition were laid down by the Government, in case of another rebellion, who could blame the people of the South if every man, woman and child should join the rebels? The Government had expressly promised, by its army officers, to pay the loyalists of the South for their property taken for the use of the army. He had himself often taken such property, but his quartermaster had always given a voucher to the owner of the property that he should be paid for it upon establishing his loyalty, and, so far as he knew, this had been the universal practice of the army. It had been said, by one of the opponents of these claims, that the loyal people at the South who chose to remain there during the rebellion must be regarded as public enemies because they so chose. But had that Senator forgotten that President LINCOLN had held out special inducements to them to remain at home, saying if there were only 10,000 loyal men in a rebel State they were the State, and should be so recognized. Another argument was, these people were public enemies, because the rebels were belligerent. He had always understood that the recognition of them as belligerents was made with the object of protecting the lives of the Union soldiers, who fell into their hands, and that the recognition went no further than was necessary to secure that end, and if they were belligerents in a wider sense, why did not the Government treat with them for terms of peace? Why demand an unconditional surrender? Neither upon this nor any other ground could the Union men of the South, the 180,000 negroes and the 40,000 white men, who had joined the armies and fought in the battles of the United States, be shown to have been public enemies.

Mr. MORTON said that the doctrine entertained by the opponents of this bill in the Senate was, that so far as claims for compensation for property taken by the Government for military purposes were concerned, all loyal men in the rebel States must be considered and treated as public enemies. This doctrine the gentleman has endeavored to meet by the proposition that whenever a man in the North was entitled to compensation for property taken by the Government for military purposes, a loyal man in the South was entitled to compensation for his property taken for military purposes under the circumstances, and he contended that the adoption of any other rule would not only be unjust, but in bad faith. He wished to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the public faith was involved in this controversy. From the beginning of the war, the Government has encouraged the people of the South to be loyal, promising them protection for life and property so far as lay in its power. What kind of protection? Manifestly the same kind of protection for life and property that it gave to all men in the North. If the promise did not mean that, it meant nothing. How then could the Government refuse payment to a loyal Southern man for his property taken under the circumstances in which a Northern man would be paid, without violating this solemn national pledge?—a pledge which had been repeated in another form by the Generals of our armies by giving to those whose property they took, vouchers that should be paid for upon proof of the loyalty of the claimant. If that sacred obligation were to be repudiated it should be done by the Democratic Party, who had never professed to be friendly to the Southern Unionist, and never by the Republican Party, which had made such professions and had besought their aid in the war.

Mr. WILSON said that two years ago, upon the assumption that whatever might be the legal position of the loyal people of the South, Congress would deal with them justly, the Military Committee recommended the appointment of a Commission to examine and report upon the claims of loyalists in the States lately in rebellion. No action was taken upon that recommendation, but 20,176 such claims amounting to $10,020,000 had been filed in the Quartermaster's Department. A portion of them had been passed upon, and claims to the amount of $533,313 had been allowed with a reduction upon those allowed of $140,000; 1,574 claims amounting to $2,654,000 had been rejected, and claims to the amount of $6,000,000 were still pending. In the Commissary Department there had been made 5,366 claims amounting to $2,918,000, of which 845, amounting to $249,000 had been allowed, and 3,545 claims amounting to $2,488,000 disallowed, so that the proportion of the claims allowed was very small, and he had been told by the officers, that a great number were fraudulent and had to be carefully examined in order to be detected. From these figures which he thought included nearly all the claims that could be made by the people of the South, they were satisfied that the amount of claims that would be made, including claims like Miss MURPHY's had been greatly overestimated, and probably would not exceed $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 in all.

Mr. STEWART asked him whether the claims filed in the Quartermaster and the Commissary Departments were not merely those for which vouchers had been given by army officers?

Mr. WILSON replied—No; that some had vouchers and some had not. In conclusion Mr. WILSON said that whatever might be the law of the matter, it would be sound policy for the Government to do exact justice. He therefore moved an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill, appointing a Commission consisting of Gens. GEORGE H. THOMAS, CANBY, HOWARD, MEIGS and EKIN, to examine and report to Congress upon the claims for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished the United States armies in the rebel States during the war, the Commission to commence its work on the 14th of April, 1869, and to terminate its within two years from that date.

Mr. WILLIAMS replied to Mr. MORTON's proposition in relation to the status of the rebel States during the war.

Mr. HOWE then rose to close the debate, but at 4:15 o'clock he yielded the floor to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. O'NEILL, the Committee on Commerce was discharged from the further consideration of his bill giving the consent of the United States for the erection of a bridge across the Delaware River, to connect Philadelphia and Camden, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. BROOKS presented petitions of Messrs. HOPKINS, WETMORE and others against the increased duty additional of 1½ cents on steel; and a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce for Congress to authorize the Newfoundland and London Telegraph to land a cable in New-York.

Mr. WARD presented petitions of citizens of Hume, N. Y., in favor of a reduction of taxation and public expenditures. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Mr. WINDOM, with the consent of Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, who was entitled to the floor, on the Niagara Ship Canal bill, moved to postpone its consideration until after the morning hour. This was agreed to by a vote of 70 to 40.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote, and asked for the reading of the provisions of the bill as a preliminary to his remarks.

Mr. ELIOT raised the point that it was not in order to read the provisions of the bill at this time.

The Speaker sustained the point.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said his object was to show that it was right and proper to dispose of this bill at the earliest moment, in order that the public business should be proceeded with; and besides, he wanted to see whether the House was willing that the large amount of money proposed to be appropriated should be made a charge on the Government.

After further proceedings Mr. WASHBURNE moved, and the House ordered, his motion to lie on the table.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to amend the act of March 2, 1867, regulating the tenure of certain civil offices. Which was referred to the Joint Committee on Retrenchment.

It provides that all persons holding, or who shall hereafter hold, civil offices to which they have been appointed by and with the consent of the Senate, except the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy and Interior, the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General, and others that may hereafter be made Cabinet officers, shall be entitled to hold such offices until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as otherwise provided for in this bill.

Section second provides that during a recess of the Senate the President shall have authority to suspend any officer so appointed except the Judges of the Supreme Court, and to make an *ad interim* appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the case shall be acted upon and determined by that body. The suspension must be reported to the Senate within twenty days after the meeting. In case of its concurrence, the suspension may be made a removal; but if the Senate do not so concur, the suspended officer shall resume the functions of his office, but shall not receive pay for the time during which he was suspended. The President may, however, at any time before reporting such suspension to the Senate, revoke it or reinstate the suspended officer in the performance of his duties.

Section 3 repeals the first two sections of the act of March 2, 1867, above referred to.

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a Southwestern Railroad and Telegraph line to the Pacific Ocean with its branches and connections, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

It incorporates a Company under the name of the Southwestern Pacific Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $100,000,000, to construct and maintain a railroad and telegraph line from Fulton, Ark., crossing the Trinity River, between the thirty-second and thirty-third parallels to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, thence through New-Mexico and Arizona to a point on the Rio Colorado, near the southeastern boundary of California, and thence to San Francisco, with branches from the crossing of Trinity River to a railroad running from Louisiana through Marshal County, Texas, and from some point in California to San Diego. In aid of the enterprise the bill proposes to grant twenty sections per mile on each side of the line, and six per cent. thirty-year bonds of the Government to the amount of $27,000 per mile in New-Mexico and Arizona, and $16,000 per mile for the rest of the line, to be secured by a second mortgage.

DISQUALIFIED OFFICERS.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill providing that persons attempting to exercise the powers of offices for which they are disqualified by the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be punished on conviction, by imprisonment for two years at hard labor, and making it the special duty of officers of the United States Courts, which are to have exclusive jurisdiction over such cases, to institute proceedings against such persons. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to extend the boundaries of the States of Nevada, Minnesota and Nebraska, and the Territories of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming. He said the Senators and Representatives from those States and the delegates from the Territories were in favor of the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that the bill proposed to dismember Utah, and he suggested whether before taking final action it would not be better to wait for the arrival of the delegate from Utah, who is detained from the House by sickness.

Mr. ASHLEY said the bill did not design to interfere with the settled portion of Utah, but to give the Territory to Colorado. Thus there would not be territory enough in Utah to make a State. He originally drew up the bill to blot out Utah, but the Committee thinking that the Mormons should not be disturbed where they are, the provisions were altered to what they are in the bill. He consented that the further consideration of the bill be postponed for two weeks.

Mr. ASHLEY also reported a bill granting the right of way to the Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad. The distance from Walla-Walla to the Columbia River is thirty miles. The bill gives two hundred feet on each side of the road, and five acres of land at each of the several depots. There are no other grants.

Mr. DELANO offered an amendment, which was agreed to, namely, that the grant is made on the express condition that if any effort shall be made by the said railroad company to obtain any land grant, subsidy or pecuniary aid from the United States, this shall work a forfeiture of the grant. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to preserve the purity of elections in the several organized Territories of the United States. It provides for constituting Boards of County Canvassers in each county and also election Boards, &c. It being the intention to have such representation of parties on the Boards, as will secure protection against illegal voting and fraudulent election returns.

The morning hour expired before the subject was disposed of.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions declaring that GEORGE W. ANDERSON is not entitled to a seat from the Ninth Congressional District of Missouri, but that WILLIAM F. SWITZER is entitled to the seat. He said he would call up the report to-morrow.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The special order was then taken up, when Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, spoke at length in support of his bill to provide for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. He argued its importance and necessity in a military, naval and commercial point of view, and earnestly maintained that its construction could work no injury to our present lines of communication, and that it was a national work for the benefit of the whole country, and the duty of the Government to foster and support it. Its importance was apparent in the vast extent of our country, and the constant increase of its productions. Wisdom, sound statesmanship and a high sense of duty demanded that the work be consummated as speedily as possible.

Mr. VAN HORN spoke an hour in favor of the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY, of New-York, opposed the bill. One for the purpose of constructing the canal was passed by the House during the Thirty-ninth Congress, but failed in the Senate, and why was the bill introduced here? Private capital could not be procured to build it, and this was the reason why Congress was asked for $12,000,000, to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of War to construct the work. It was a scheme of demerit from beginning to end. The construction of this canal was to revive the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, in whose interest Mr. BREGA was here, and for no other purpose.

Mr. VAN HORN—Do I understand my colleague to say that I am in favor of the revival of the Reciprocity Treaty?

Mr. HUMPHREY—I say this scheme is in the interest of the New Dominion and of a revival of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. VAN HORN—I want to say I and my friends are opposed to its renewal.

Mr. HUMPHREY was sorry to say that one of the Secretaries of the Government should so far pander to the interests of the schemes as to use the reports of Mr. BREGA. In view of the fact that the canal would be of no interest to the West, and a part of the plunder scheme, it seemed to him it was time the House should consider whether they have the money to invest for the purpose of this bill, which he opposed at length.

Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, delivered his own views, showing that the interest of the great States of the Northwest imperatively demanded increased facilities for the transportation of their surplus agricultural products to a market. He said what they want and must have is cheaper transportation.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired that a time should be fixed for taking a vote on the bill. It was now the middle of January, and they had passed only three of the General Appropriation bills. The others should be passed so as to be sent to the Senate. There was conversation on the subject, but no conclusion reached as to what time the vote should be taken.

The House at 4:20 o'clock adjourned.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREATER BRITAIN. By CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE. Two vols in one. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co.

This remarkable record of travel in English-speaking countries is one which can only find adequate notice in some of the quarterly reviews, where the subject will be likely to make the most attractive paper of the number. It is a theme of the first order, A 1, since it concerns the peculiarities and progress of two such States as America and England; and the views of the writer are presented in a compact, comprehensive way, and in an animated and somewhat pointed style, which, with its gay narrative humor, its statistical and statesmanly *aperçus*, its rapid generalizations and free glances of logical prophecy, will be found very attractive by most readers—by those who read merely for amusement and the traveler's descriptions, as well as by the graver critics of social progress. It is a circumnavigating theme—one that takes us round the world, in BERKELEY's "course of empire;" and though not moving exactly with the British drumbeat emphasized by DANIEL WEBSTER, it keeps us always within hearing of the Anglo-Saxon "Shibboleth," as it guides the reader from the waters of the Chesapeake and the corduroy roads of old Virginia to the Battery and Bowery of New-York, and the academic shades of Cambridge, and thence, by way of the Dominion, to the Rocky Mountains and California; and so onward through the Pacific to the Australian group; thence to Ceylon; to Calcutta and Benares; "to Agra and Lahor of Great Mogul," and so round by the Punjaub to the Indus and Curracheo; whence the long line of pilgrimage trends homeward by the Persian Gulf, Suez and Brindisi.

Almost every one of our traveler's 670 pages contains something *extractable*, but we can only give a small taste of his quality here and there, and pretty much at random. When he lands at the Battery—"an ill-kept park that may be made the loveliest garden in the world," he raises his hands and moralizes:

> "Year by year the towns grow more and more intensely Irish. Already of every four births in Boston, one only is American. There are 120,000 foreign to 70,000 native voters in New-York and Brooklyn. Montreal and Richmond are fast becoming Celtic; Philadelphia—shades of PENN!—can only be saved by the aid of its Bavarians. Saxon Protestantism is departing with the Saxons; the revenues of the Empire State are spent upon Catholic asylums; plots of City land are sold at nominal rates for the sites of Catholic cathedrals, by the 'City *step*-fathers,' as they are called. Not even in the West does the Latin Church gain ground more rapidly than in New-York City; there are 80,000 professing Catholics in Boston.
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> When is this drama, of which the first scene is played in Castle Garden, to have its close? The matter is grave enough already. Ten years ago, the third and fourth cities of the world, New-York and Philadelphia, were as English as our London; the one is Irish now, the other all but German. Not that the Quaker City will remain Teutonic. The Germans, too, are going out upon the land; the Irish alone pour in unceasingly. All great American towns will soon be Celtic, while the country continues English; a fierce and easily-roused people will throng the cities, while the law-abiding Saxons who till the land will cease to rule it. Our relations with America are matters of small moment by the side of the one great question—Who are the Americans to be?"

Passing from Canada to the West, Mr. DILKE devotes a chapter to the University of Michigan, where the students learn what branches they please without any *curriculum*, and have no classes, competitive examinations, or honors; and passes on to that *Règina viarum*, the grand Pacific Railroad, where his powers of observation find ample room and verge enough for their most genial exercise. Concerning that mixed-up, mediterranean region, he remarks:

> "Of the dozen chaotic cities which are struggling for the honor of becoming the future capital of the West, Leavenworth, with 20,000 people, three daily papers, an opera house and 200 drinking saloons, was, at the time of my visit in 1866, somewhat ahead of Omaha, with its 12,000, two papers, and a single 'one-horse' theatre, though the northern city tied Leavenworth in the point of 'saloons.'
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> Omaha, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Wyandotte, Atchison, Topeka, Lecompton and Lawrence, each praises itself and runs down its neighbor. Leavenworth claims to be so healthy that when it lately became necessary to 'inaugurate' the new grave-yard, 'they had to shoot a man on purpose'—a change since the days when the Southern Border Ruffians were in the habit of parading its streets, bearing the scalps of abolitionists stuck on poles. On the other hand, a Nebraska man, when asked whether the Kansas people were fairly honest, said: 'Don't know about honest; but they *do* say as how the folk around take in their stone fences every night.' Lawrence, the State capital, which is on the dried-up Kansas River, sneeringly says of all the new towns on the Missouri that the boats that ply between them are so dangerous that the fare is collected in installments every five minutes throughout the trip. Next after the jealousy between two Australian colonies, there is nothing equal to the hatreds between cities competing for the same trade. Omaha has now the best chance of becoming the capital of the far West, but Leavenworth will no doubt continue to be the chief town of Kansas.
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> The progress of the smaller cities is amazing. Pistol-shots by day and night are frequent, but trade and development are little interfered with by such incidents as these; and as the village cities are peopled up, the pioneers, shunning their fellows, keep pushing westward, seeking new 'locations.' 'You're the second man I've seen this Fall! Darn me, if 'taint 'bout time to varmose out westerly—y,' is the standing joke of the 'frontier-bars' against each other."

Mr. DILKE points to the fact that the conformation of North America is different from that of the other great continents of the world—from Europe, where the Swiss congeries of hills stretches in the centre; from Asia, where the great Himalayan Mountain group sends its rivers forth on every side, and from South America, where the Andes chain makes a wall on the west and pours its streams across to the Atlantic. In this continent the mountains rise in ridges on each side, pouring their watershed mainly into one great central valley; a fact that naturally indicates the essential unity of the North American region. Finding himself among the Western editors and their journals, our author is not disposed to follow the Horatian rule of *Nil admirari*. They compel him to admire. He thus speaks of the Denver *Gazette*:

> "The Denver *Gazette* is filled with puffs of quacks and whisky shops. In the column headed 'Business Cards,' Dr. EMERINS announces that he may be consulted by his patients in the 'French, German and English' tongues. Lower down we have the card of 'Dr. TREAT, Eclectic Physician and Surgeon,' which is preceded by an advertisement of 'sulkies made to order,' and followed by a leaded heading, 'Know thy Destiny; Madame THORNTON, the English Astrologist and Psychometrician, has located herself at Hudson, New-York; by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, she guarantees to produce a lifelike picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant.' There is a strange turning toward the supernatural among this people. Astrology is openly professed as a science throughout the United States; the success of Spiritualism is amazing. The most sensible men are not exempt from the weakness; the dupes of the astrologers are not the uneducated Irish; they are the strong-minded, half-educated Western men, shrewd and keen in trade, brave in war, material and cold in faith, it would be supposed, but credulous to folly, as we know, when personal revelation, the supernaturalism of the present day, is set before them in the crudest and least attractive forms. A little lower, 'CHARLEY EYSER' and 'GUS FOGUS' advertise their bars. The latter announces 'Lager Beer at only 10 cents,' in a 'cool retreat,' 'fitted up with green-growing trees.' A returned warrior heads his announcement, in huge capitals, 'Back Home Again, An Old Hand at the Bellows, the Soldier Blacksmith—S. M. LOGAN.' In a country where weights and measures are rather a matter of practice than of law, Mr. O'CONNELL does well to add to 'Lager Beer 15 cents,' 'Glasses hold Two Bushels.' JOHN MORRIS, of the 'Little Giant' or 'Theatre Saloon,' asks us to 'call and see him;' while his rivals of the 'Progressive Saloon,' offer the 'finest liquors that the East can command.' MORRIS SIGI, whose 'lager is pronounced A No. 1 by all who have used it,' bids us 'give him a fair trial, and satisfy ourselves as to the false reports in circulation.' DANIEL MARSH, dealer in 'breech-loading guns and revolvers,' adds, 'and anything that may be wanted, from a cradle to a coffin, both inclusive, made to order.' An Indian Lodge on view, for sale. This is the man at whose shop scalps hang for sale: but he fails to name it in his advertisement; the Utes brought them in too late for insertion, perhaps."

In California Mr. DILKE is delighted with the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the beauty of the scenery. But, though he admires the Golden City, he hardly does the place justice—in an etymological respect—deriving the ancient name of that celebrated locality from its *mint*, the basis of the beverage called mint-julep. The original name of San Francisco was Yerba Buena—as we find it written—and it may interest the "Notes and Queries" folks of that Pacific emporium, if there are any such there, to know that, in several old languages—the Iberian among the rest—those words, *Yerba Buena*, meant "Noble Harbor" or "Good Harbor." If this was not the real significancy of that old Spanish term for San Francisco, and if "good herb" or "good mint" was the right interpretation, we shall be rather sorry to hear it, for the good name's sake of the sister metropolis and its beautiful estuary.

From California and the coast of Mexico we are carried into the warm Polynesian Seas, where we get a glimpse of the bountiful and romantic Pitcairn's Island, and further on, at New-Zealand, find a very picturesque assemblage of a thousand kilted Maories with their chiefs, in festive and financial conference with the British Superintendent. It is to be regretted that such a fine race so full of patriotic heroism, and so gifted in an intellectual way, should suffer such a terrible extermination at the hands of the English colonists. Mr. DILKE is of opinion, and we think justly, that they are of Malay blood and kindred to those Polynesian tribes who must originally have found their way to Mexico, Central America and Peru, and there produced the civilization discovered by the Spaniards. But destruction is one of the laws of animated nature, and also a law of human civilization, and those swarthy races must perish. They will die hard, at any rate, in New-Zealand; for the last mail reports that they massacred fifty families of the intrusive white men in a sudden outbreak.

Our author's Indian views and sketches are presented in a very agreeable panoramic manner, which brings the persons and things of that rich and rare peninsula very vividly before us. At the altar-manufacturing city of Umritsur we are carried into its beautiful bazaar, among the costly Cashmere shawls and the swarthy groups of people that frequent it:

> "It is only shawls of the second class that can be bought cheap at Umritsur; those of the finest quality vary in price from £40 to £250, £30 being the cost of the material. The shawl manufacture of the Punjaub is not confined to Umritsur; there are 900 shawl-making shops in Loodiana, I was told while there. There are more than sixty permanent dyes in use at the Umritsur shawl shops; cochineal, indigo, logwood and saffron are the commonest and best. The shawls are made of the down which underlies the hair of the 'shawl-goat' of the higher levels. The yak, the camel and the dog of the Himalayas, all possess this down as well as their hair or wool; it serves them as a protection against the Winter cold. *Chogas*—long cloaks used as dressing-gowns by Europeans—are also made in Umritsur, from the soft wool of the Bokhara camel, for Umritsur is now the headquarters of the Central Asian trade with Hindostan.
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> The bazaar is the gayest and most bustling in India—the goods of all India and Central Asia are there. Dacca muslin—known as 'woven air'—lies side by side with thick chogas of kinkob and embroidered Cashmere; Indian towels of coarse huckaback half cover Chinese watered silks, and the brilliant dyes of the brocades of Central India are relieved by the modest grays of the soft *puttoo* caps. The buyers are as motley as the goods—Rajpoots in turbans of deep blue, ornamented with gold thread; Cashmere valley herdsmen in strange caps, nautch girls from the first three bridges of Srinuggur, some of the so-called 'hill-fanatics,' whose only religion is to levy contributions on the people of the plains, and Sikh troopers, home on leave, stalking through the streets with a haughty swagger. Some of the Sikhs wear the pointed helmets of their ancestors, the ancient Sakæ; but, whether he be helmeted or not, the enormous white beard of the Sikh, the fierce curl of his moustache, the cock of the turban, and the amplitude of his sash, all suggest the fighting man. The strange closeness of the likeness of the Hungarians to the Sikhs would lead one to think that the races are identical. Not only are they alike in build, look and warlike habits, but they brush their beards in the same fashion, and these little customs endure longer than manners—longer, often, than religion itself. One of the crowd was a ruddy-faced, red-bearded, Judas-haired fellow, that looked every inch a Fenian, and might have stepped here from the Kilkenny wilds; but the majority of the Sikhs had aquiline noses and fine features, so completely Jewish of the best and oldest type, that I was reminded of Sir WILLIAM JONES' fanciful derivation of the Afghan races from the lost Ten Tribes of Israel. It may be doubted whether the Sikhs, Afghans, Persians, ancient Assyrians, Jews, ancient Scythians and Magyars were not all originally of one stock."

Mr. DILKE's book is brought out in the finest typographical style on toned paper, and it contains a great number of well-executed illustrations, portraits and maps. Among them is a colored New-Zealand landscape, and the pleasant *umbery*, bird-like profile of a Cinghalese gentleman, who, in the frontispiece wears a nose which beats that of Stankenbergins, in Tristram Shandy, by chalks—red chalks—and suggests that facetious old London melody called "Jolly Nose." Another portrait is the remarkable facial cast of the renowned Mormon founder, JOE SMITH. The work is altogether an admirable one, and calculated to take, in a popular way, with a wide circle of intelligent readers. In this City it may be had of SHELDON & Co.

Engineering Literature.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine.*—Engineering is defined as the science and the art of utilizing the forces and materials of nature, and, as such, it is as much an element in modern life as air, water, and politics. Engineering literature, therefore, appealing as it does to so many experts, dealing with so vast a range of subjects, and requiring so much exactness and completeness in every statement, from principles to details, has already grown, in volume and costliness, quite beyond the scope even of ordinary professional reading. The mass of engineering literature, like that in the older technical sciences, is a vast conservatory of information, laid up and accumulating for special reference.

Even the periodical literature is too voluminous for the familiar acquaintance of the ten thousand engineers and artisans who most need the current knowledge of the arts. At least six serials in France, ten in Germany, and a dozen in each England and America, must be waded through from twelve to fifty times a year by each one of the innumerable host whose business or pleasure should require—not through scholarship in science, but respectable familiarity with the leading professional fact and opinion.

What has long been wanted, and seriously wanted since the increase and subdivision into departments of the technical journals, is a well-selected abstract, in serial form, of the current foreign and home literature of engineering—a magazine of net results derived from the great mass of technical work and speculation—a comparatively cheap, highly comprehensive and greatly condensed periodical statement of what has been done, attempted and projected in making and moving things, and in the associated arts. In short, the time and cost required for a respectably comprehensive range of technical reading has not been within the scope of workmen; it has been of necessity confined to professional scholars, and to men of means and leisure.

The want we have described has been well met, if we can judge from the reputation and position of the men engaged, and from their first production—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine*, issued by the only one of our book publishers who makes engineering and scientific works a specialty; and conducted by Mr. A. L. HOLLEY, who is widely known as the author of several standard books on railways and ordnance, and as the constructing engineer of several Bessemer steel works, and the introducer of the Bessemer process in America, and who is perhaps still more widely known as a contributor to the TIMES on engineering subjects.

The first number of *Van Nostrand's Magazine* contains, besides numerous shorter paragraphs and abstracts, the orthodox number of thirty-nine articles, comprehensive, but at the same time readable. The magazine is produced in an attractive form, well printed in large type, and adapted to convenient reference and to binding in book form.

—*The Manufacturer and Builder*. This handsome monthly, a copy of whose first issue lies before us, is another illustration of how keenly supply follows the requirements of demand. As it is intended to be a faithful record of progress in all the great industrial interests and a practical commentary upon current economical questions of interest to architects, builders, manufacturers and artisans, the publishers have done a wise thing in fixing the price at a very low figure. Thirty-two large quarto pages, filled with valuable technical information from all over the world, of inventions, improvements, principles and processes, with clear and intelligent treatment of matters involving both science and skill, illustrated by numerous effective wood cuts, and the whole well edited and brilliantly printed—is certainly generous measure to give once a month for one dollar and a half each year. Yet it is in this judicious arrangement that the publishers will find success among the practical classes they design to reach. Messrs. WESTERN & Co., publishers of the *American Journal of Mining* and *El Correo Hispano-Americano* periodicals, among the very best of their special class, are responsible for this new enterprise, and from the manner of its inception it is evident that they have selected the right men to superintend its various departments.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Prosperity of the Up-country—Promising Prospects of Manufacturing Interests—Gov. Sprague Again—Negro Troubles and their Significance—The Black Race Dying Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

In a conversation I had with an intelligent and well-informed Senator in the State Legislature, from the upper portion of this State, a few days ago, he said, among other things, that he considered South Carolina to be in as profound peace now as she has ever at any time been. He further states that in the entire up-country of this State—above the cotton-growing region, especially—there exists a degree of prosperity now which has hardly ever been equaled, even before the war; that economy has become the habit; that thrift, in making marketable matter of a dozen little things hitherto wasted, has been developed by the past few years of pinching need; that the planter has learned to depend upon his own muscle as well as his own brain, and thus his smaller tracts of well-tilled land yield him more than he ever used to raise upon four times the land, aided by the bungling assistance of negro labor, and the number to feed is vastly less; that there is more money among the people of that part of the State than has been at any one time in fifty years; and that, in his opinion, this prosperity will spread gradually and rapidly southward toward the coast, so that in a few years the entire Commonwealth will be prosperous and well governed.

MANUFACTURES.

Since my last, in which I mentioned the investment of twenty-odd thousand dollars by Gov. SPRAGUE in a tract of land on the confines of Columbia, for the purpose of engaging in manufacturing operations, another step has been taken, more important and more significant of vigorous work than that. The enterprising Governor, in connection with Col. PEARCE, has purchased the immense State property known as the State Canal. This is one of the finest water powers in the State; and under the conditions of the purchase, the present owners are to enlarge the bed of the canal so much as to make the power (at different portions of the stream) range between 710 and 1,064-horse power, allowing the machinery to run twenty-four hours a day. By these two purchases this immense water power, extending two or three miles, is in the hands of enterprising, well-informed, wide-awake and moneyed Northern capitalists; and we may safely count on their turning a handsome penny. The fact that such men have taken hold of an enterprise of such magnitude is in itself evidence conclusive that there is money in it; and that means vast accession to the material prosperity of the community, and ultimately of the entire Commonwealth. That, at least, is the view taken of it by every capitalist with whom I have conversed. The price paid for the canal is nominal only, being $200; but the conditions of sale require an amount of work to put the stream in order that is equal to at least $50,000, I suppose—possibly a great deal more. But it is manifest that the erection of extensive manufactories upon it will be worth to the State several millions.

NEGRO TROUBLES.

The troubles with the negroes upon the Ogeechee in Georgia, and in Princess Ann County in Virginia, are but iterations of that spirit which has shown itself so fearfully in Arkansas. These troubles will probably continue to break out wherever crowds of negroes live separated from the guidance and sympathy of the whites. The occasions of these outbreaks will vary greatly—sometimes the negroes will be right and sometimes wrong; for they have not that sense known popularly as judgment, and will fight for an imaginary right or a trivial distinction with as much earnestness as for the gravest and grandest of human rights. The condition of the negro race is deplorable—deplorable in his utter want of this faculty of self-government. My own individual opinion upon the matter may be worth nothing, but it has been formed after a goodly portion of a life spent among negroes, and formed under a feeling of profound interest in and sympathy for the colored people; and I am solemnly impressed with the conviction that the colored race in the South is destined to die out under the operation of natural causes. A negro at Princeton College may be taking the honors of his class over the heads of white competitors, and an exceptional case may shoot up here and there to give us hopes of elevating the race to the standard of civilization reached by whites; but such hopes, we are reluctantly compelled to remember, were from time to time excited for the Indian, and a promising Prince bore off academic honors every few years; but—no less for all that—the Indian is ceasing from the earth. He is out of his element in being in contact and competition with a superior race. So also will it be with the negro. The negro's best friends are beginning to see that Liberia is his best hope, and that his emigration thither should be encouraged. The next census will show that the black race is rapidly decreasing. It is already perceptible here now. Besides, we know that Gen. HOWARD reported more than a million dead since the war. BOISE.

The Financial Schemes Before the Country—When Specie Payment Can be Resumed.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The country has been flooded with various plans for resuming specie payment, in all of which the great law controling the whole subject has been lost sight of. The national debt, as it stands to-day, together with the greenbacks in circulation, represents, in part, the waste of the war. In addition to our present debt, two thousand five hundred millions have been raised by taxation since the war began, which represents another portion of the waste of the war. The town, county, city and State indebtedness, and the taxes raised and collected in support of the war, amount to five hundred millions of dollars more, giving, in all, a total of five thousand five hundred millions. Add to this the loss of five hundred thousand men killed and disabled during the war, worth to the country about $1,000 each as producers, and we have five hundred millions more, making a material value of six thousand millions, which represents the waste or cost of the war.

The taxable property in the United States when the war broke out was sixteen thousand millions. If these figures represented one-half its actual value, and we call its real value thirty-two thousand millions, and estimate the value of all the land in the United States at twenty thousand millions, it will give us twelve thousand millions to represent the accumulation of the country by labor, industry and economy since its settlement, or say within the last two hundred years, one-half of which accumulation has been wasted or used up by the cost of the war. Now a fair proportion of this waste must be replaced by labor, economy and the wise development of our country, before we can resume specie payments, and in the meantime we must use our credit until we can earn the money to pay with. Time will soon double our population and resources, large crops of cotton, wheat, tobacco, rice and sugar will make the world our debtor some day, and when we become a creditor at large instead of a debtor at large, then under that great law controlling the whole subject resumption will take place. In the meantime, legislation upon the subject in the line now contemplated is highly detrimental and embarrassing, and will postpone the time just so far as it cripples and embarrasses the country. The resources of our country are almost unlimited, and we only want time to develop them. In order to liquidate our indebtedness, patience and industry are the great remedial agents, and not unwise and crude legislation. Yours respectfully, C. H. B.

Practical Operation of the Bankrupt Law.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A clever correspondent offers, in your issue of the 27th ult., some suggestions in regard to the Bankrupt law, to which, if you can afford the space, I would like to add a few in the practical interest of such bankrupts as have their cases in progress. My observation has taught me that the costs of proceedings, if the exact items were exhibited and explained, would not be a subject of complaint with the petitioner for relief. The fault, if any, lies with the counsel in the cases, as I will presently show.

The preparation of a case is the first step. Some cases are, to a practiced hand, very simple; if short, requiring few blanks, and if no careful investigations, such as searching through judgment rolls, &c., are required, demanding little headwork. Many require careful research, and can only be properly framed by great labor, and the most exhaustive inquiry as to details. The case made up, the oath is taken by the petitioner, and the case is ready for filing. From this time the bankrupt can protect himself in the matter of costs, and it will be his own fault if he fails to do so.

The fee of the Clerk upon the filing of a petition is $5 30. For a small gratuity added he will take both copies, compare them carefully, notify the petitioner of any difference, if found, and send the duplicate to the Register properly certified.

The deposit of $50 to cover Register's fees is imperative; but the Register will, upon the conclusion of a case, render an account if requested.

The cost of printing notices to creditors will, of course, devolve upon the petitioner. These, properly folded and addressed, are then delivered to the Marshal for service. The Marshal's whole fee in this city is: for warrant, copies for publication, and affidavit, just $3 25; and 10 cents for each notice. The notices average less than thirty in each case. There are three advertisements; one for the first meeting of creditors, one notice of appointment of assignee, and one for the final meeting. The rates for these are by contract, and I believe are less than for any other legal or other kind of advertising. The order of reference, made upon application of petitioner for discharge, will cost $2 65, paid to the Clerk, and upon the delivery to the petitioner of the certificate of discharge, he will further pay to the Clerk a sum not exceeding $19 70, for which last he will be furnished a bill of items.

Where no assignee has been elected by the creditors, Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK assumes that position, under general order of the Court. The fee paid to him by custom is $25. The writer has looked in vain for a place where the fees named above have not been well earned. A bankrupt himself, his interest prompted any possible savings. He repeats, "the cause of complaint lies with the counsel in the cases." He has seen counsel's bill where the Marshal's fee, (including cost of advertisement,) actually of $23 20, has been rendered as $69 60. Let every bankrupt, whose case is now pending, demand of his counsel a bill of items, and in case of doubt refer such bill to the different administrative departments against whose names the items are set down, and when concluded let him compare his gross account with that of some friend who has not taken this precaution. LAYMAN.

RACE BETWEEN A STREET CAR AND A VELOCIPEDE.—A day or two since, a gentleman in Chicago, who has been practicing on a velocipede, for some time on the sidewalks, came out upon Indiana-avenue, and throwing down the gauntlet of defiance, dared a street car driver to race with him to Thirty-first street, the terminus of the track. The challenge was accepted by the car driver, although the latter had several lady passengers on board. The race began auspiciously, the horses being driven at a furious pace. The velocipede soon gained upon its competitor, and bade fair to distance it, when an unlucky crack in the sidewalk received the fore-wheel, leaving the other, in obedience to the law of its momentum, to turn a summersault, throwing the rider into the gutter. The car won the race on a "foul."

WIDE PUBLIC ROADS.

Proposed New Avenues in Essex County—A Fine System of Roads Radiating From Newark.

The inhabitants of Essex County, N. J., seeing the extraordinary effects that all the new improvements proposed and carried on in New-York, Brooklyn and Westchester County, in the way of parks and boulevards, have had in developing those places, and determined not to be behindhand in any such schemes of progress, applied to the Legislature last session for power to appoint Commissioners to lay out and construct new roads, and improve old ones as they should deem fit. Such power was granted, and WM. H. MURPHY, FRANCIS MCGRATH, of Newark, and LLEWELLYN S. HASKELL, of Orange—the latter the originator and owner of that most charming of spots known as Llewellyn Park—were appointed Commissioners. Having engaged the services of Mr. JAMES OWEN as engineer, they proceeded to survey and lay out the following complete system of avenues and boulevards which, when constructed, will make Essex County one of the most enjoyable and delightful locations within twelve miles of New-York.

The City of Newark being the centre of Essex County commercially, but actually located on the eastern side, the Commissioners have laid out a series of avenues 100 feet wide, radiating from the city to the most available points of the surrounding country, as follows:

1. Running north from Newark it is proposed to improve the present river road to Belleville, and widen it to 100 feet; also to construct a new avenue, 100 feet wide, parallel to and about ½ mile west of the river road on the top of the hill. These two avenues will connect at Belleville, and thence a single avenue 100 feet wide will run northward on the top of the hill to the county line, a distance of nearly 5 miles; and it is proposed to be continued on in the same manner by the inhabitants of Passaic County to Passaic, and thence to Patterson. This avenue in itself will be a beautiful feature, affording, as it does, a fine view of the Passaic River at one of its most charming points.

2. The Bloomfield Turnpike, running nearly straight from Newark through Bloomfield and Montclair to the top of Orange Mountain, a distance of 5 miles, is to be improved and widened to 100 feet.

3. A new avenue in continuation of Fifth-avenue of Newark, running in a straight line 100 feet wide, due west a distance of 2¾ miles, and forming a connection with Park-avenue in Orange. The corporation of Newark will widen Fifth-avenue in Newark to 100 feet, and Park-avenue being 100 feet wide, this avenue will be a great boon to the district through which it passes, making a splendid drive from Broad-street, Newark, to the entrance of Llewellyn Park.

4. South Orange-avenue, running from Newark to South Orange, will be improved and widened to 80 feet a distance of about 2¾ miles.

5. Fifteenth-avenue, in Newark, will be lengthened till it meets South Orange-avenue, 100 feet wide, a distance of about 2 miles.

6. The present Springfield Turnpike, running through Irvington and Middleville, will be improved and widened to 100 feet, and extended on to Milburn. This avenue will form another fine feature in this system, running in a straight line for a distance of over 5 miles through a fine section of country.

7. A new avenue, 100 feet wide, from Clinton-avenue, in Newark, to Irvington, a distance of 2 miles. This avenue opens up a fine district, capable of great development.

8. The present Elizabeth road to be improved, widened and straightened as far as practicable to the county line, a distance of 2¾ miles.

9. Frelinghuysen-avenue, in Newark, to be continued perfectly straight to Elizabeth, and 100 feet wide, a distance of 2¾ miles. This will form a splendid means of communication between Newark and the populous City of Elizabeth, and will be a favorite drive for the people of both cities, as it runs by the side of the Waverly Fair Ground, a popular place of resort for the inhabitants of the surrounding district.

These form the system of avenues radiating from the City of Newark. In addition to these, it is proposed to widen to 100 feet and improve the Valley Road at Orange, from the end of Park-avenue and entrance of Llewellyn Park to the Wigwam Brook, then construct a new avenue 100 feet wide along this brook, creep up the side of Orange Mountain, and join the Bloomfield-avenue on the top of the mountain at the Prospect House. From that point a fine avenue 100 feet wide has been laid out on the top of Orange Mountain for a distance of eight miles to its termination at Milburn; it then descends gradually down the end of the mountain and makes a junction with the extension of Springfield-avenue at Milburn.

This avenue is the *chef-d'œuvre* of the whole plan, making a magnificent drive of 24 miles in and out of Newark by two alternative routes, either by the Bloomfield-avenue or the Park-avenue and Valley Road to the mountain, then along the mountain; and two alternative routes from it by the Springfield-avenue or South Orange-avenue, giving opportunities for the enjoyment of a variety of scenery and extensiveness of view unsurpassed in the United States. The avenue on the summit is laid out with careful appreciation of all the numberless points of beauty that the locality affords. At one point it commands a splendid easterly view of the surrounding country, embracing the Catskill Mountains, the Palisades, New-York, Brooklyn, the Atlantic Ocean and the State of New-Jersey as far south as New-Brunswick. This view is one of the finest, if not the finest, within a distance of 100 miles. Then the avenue suddenly twists, and is carried through a rocky gorge with perpendicular walls of rock on either side frowning down, emerging from which an extensive view of the western country is obtained, as far as the mountains of Pennsylvania. This also is a magnificent sight; ridge upon ridge of mountains can be seen till they fade away in the blue shadow of the distant Alleghanies. Then the avenue is carried through old forests, their tall trees and shady branches affording a relief to the pleasure-seeker from the scorching heat of a Summer's day. These are but a few of the charms that might be enumerated in this charm-abounding region.

The Commissioners are about to apply to the present Legislature for amendments to their act, so that the cost of these improvements may be borne by the owners of property through which they are made, as there is some dissatisfaction among the outlying portions of the county that they should have to pay for improvements from which they would receive no benefit, and it is to be hoped that they will receive the necessary power, although there is some opposition to the whole scheme in certain districts, showing that a faint lingering of the conservative element still remains, which was characteristic of the State in years gone by.

New-York Prison Association.

This Association held its Annual Election of officers and Executive Committee, yesterday afternoon with the following result: For President—JOHN DAVID WOLFE. Vice-Presidents—Francis Lieber, LL.D., Hon. John T. Hoffman, John H. Griscom, M. D., Theo. W. Dwight, LL. D., Hon. John Stanton Gould, Hon. Chas. J. Folger. Corresponding Secretary—E. C. Wines, D. D., LL. D. Recording Secretary—Cephas Brainard. Treasurer—William C. Gilman. Executive Committee—Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Hon. W. F. Allen, John H. Anthon, Frank W. Ballard, Abraham Beal, Wm. T. Booth, John A. Bryan, Edmund Coffin, Stephen Cutter, Edward Colgate, John W. Edmonds, Andrew H. Green, Rensselaer N. Havens, Gaylord B. Hubbell, John H. Keyser, R. R. McBurney, Samuel Osgood, D. D., John J. Owen, D.D., LL.D., Geo. D. Phelps, Adam J. Sackett, Henry S. Terbell, Sinclair Tousey, James H. Titus, Robert L. Dugdale, D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D.

The work accomplished by the Association during the last year may be briefly summed up as follows: Prisoners visited, 5,260; complaints examined, 978; complaints discontinued on recommendation of the Society, 320; prisoners discharged on recommendation of the Society, 353; prisoners aided with money, 1,764; prisoners provided with work, 181; prisoners provided with clothing, 150.

The nature of the pecuniary aid may be understood from the following receipt, which was given yesterday, a little before the meeting:

"Received of Mr. ABRAHAM BEAL, agent of the New-York Prison Association, this 14th day of January, 1869, the sum of six dollars and fifty cents, to enable me to reach my home. B—— N—— County, New-York. I have just come from Demarara State Prison, Clinton County, and am resolved never to return to that prison, nor to any other.

$6 50. S—— L——."

The annual report of the Association, which has been submitted to the Legislature, and which will be ready for publication in the course of a month, is remarkably rich in its miscellaneous department. It will contain articles from many eminent European penologists; among others an article on "The Substitution of Reformation Sentences for Time Sentences," by Hon. MATTHEW DAVENPORT HILL, of Bristol, England, who has given a great deal of thought to this subject; an article by FLORENCE HILL on the Reform Colony of Mettray, in France, which was founded in 1846, and ranks first among reformatory institutions; a comprehensive review of publications on the subject of prisons, with *resumés* of the most important, by FRANZ VON HOLTZENDORFF, Professor of Law in the Berlin University, and communications from Signor MARTINO BELTRANI SCALIA, Inspector-General of Prisons in the Kingdom of Italy, and from distinguished men in Ireland and Denmark. There will be also, the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Association to examine the New-York State Prisons, an elaborate paper on prison architecture, with designs by GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT, of Boston; a review of the condition and workings of State Prisons throughout the United States in the year 1867, taken from printed reports when there were such, and obtained by correspondence when the reports were wanting; a review of juvenile reformatories, (both this and the previous review containing very full statistical tables;) a paper on education in American prisons, the information having been obtained in the form of answers to interrogatories addressed to the keepers of all the principal prisons in America.

Dr. WINES, the Corresponding Secretary, states that there has been recently an awakening of interest in the subject of prisons greater than any since DE TOCQUEVILLE's visit to this country, and Prison Associations have been established in many States, in some by legislative enactment.

A Series of Larcenies and Burglaries—Arrest of the Culprits—Owners Wanted.

On the 5th inst. WM. HEIRSCHBURN, a German, aged 22, and a porter for WHEELER & BROS., at No. 25 New Chambers-street, was given a check for $50 on one of the City banks, with instructions to get it cashed in behalf of the firm. The porter obeyed his instructions in obtaining the money, but he failed to make any return thereof. Mr. WALTER G. J. WHEELER accordingly caused his arrest by Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday, and as he confessed his guilt, Justice HOGAN held him for trial. Capt. JOURDAN and Detective WOOLDRIDGE have been for several days looking for HEIRSCHBURN, who has an *alias* of Henry Hickey, as well as a confederate of his named GEORGE HIGGINS, *alias* Charles Hickey, and they succeeded in arresting HIGGINS yesterday at the hiding-place of the pair, at No. 29 Centre-street, where they recovered a set of light harness, valued at $45, which was stolen from the stable of Mr. WHEELER, in Eighty-fourth-street, on the 7th inst.; an overcoat, stolen from the office of EDWIN STILLWELL & Co., brewers, in Columbia-street, Brooklyn, between State and Atlantic; a gold breast-pin and a pair of pantaloons, stolen from the dwelling of PATRICK MARTIN, at No. 124 East Eighty-fourth-street; several likenesses, stolen from the show-case of P. S. REYNOLDS, photographer, at No. 164 Chatham-street, and a show-case, containing several valuable stones, belonging to H. LEEKAMP, at No. 12 John-street, which was stolen a few days ago. The Police also recovered a handsome set of silver-mounted cart harness, evidently the property of a butcher, and an owner is wanted for the same, as also for a lot of ladies' velvet hats, the proceeds evidently of burglaries committed by the two prisoners. Justice HOGAN has already committed them for trial on two of these charges.

The Robbins Process of Wood Preserving.

Yesterday a convention of the various companies working under the Robbins process of seasoning and preserving wood, was held at the Astor House, Gen. Alexander Diven in the chair. About fifty persons were present, and the following companies were represented: The National, Metropolitan, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. Several delegates made reports on the manner in which the companies they represented were operating, and expressed the opinion that the Robbins process of wood preserving, which consists of saturating the wood with carbolic acid at a high temperature, is a decided success.

A committee was then appointed to fix the royalty to be paid by persons using the process, after which the subject of enlarging the sphere of operations of the various companies was discussed.

The Convention then adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

SHOPLIFTERS.

RACHEL JACOBS, of No. 6 Baxter-street, caused the arrest of JOHN HEALY and JEREMIAH O'KEEFE, on a charge of shoplifting. It appears that on the 13th inst. the accused entered the complainant's store in company with two unknown women, and endeavored to dispose of a pair of pants. As the occupant declined to purchase the garment, she turned round, and noticed the prisoners take a coat and a pair of pants, valued at $13, from the shelves, and then run away. When HEALY and O'KEEFE were arraigned before the Magistrate, they were held for trial at the Special Sessions.

A MASSACHUSETTS BURGLAR.

JOHN B. HOLLIS, a Deputy State Constable in the City of Boston, Mass., appeared before the Magistrate yesterday, and stated that he had obtained a warrant from Judge WARREN, in the City of Charlestown, Mass., on the 22d ult., for the arrest of a gang of burglars, who had entered the dwelling of WM. COYLE, at Woodburn, Mass., among whom was a man named THOMAS HENNESSY. This man was produced in Court by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, and the Magistrate agreed that he be held to await the requisition of the Governor of Massachusetts. HENNESSY appeared in the Special Sessions recently to give evidence in favor of "Wess" ALLEN, accused of having assaulted and robbed a gentleman in Prince-street, in front of the St. Bernard House.

STOLEN PROPERTY.

JOHN WILLIAMS, a colored boy, was found in Baxter-street, on Thursday, endeavoring to dispose of a quantity of wet linen and underclothing, and as the property is supposed to be stolen, WILLIAMS was arrested. The Magistrate yesterday held him for examination, and the articles may be seen at the Franklin-street Police Station.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A RURAL BURGLARY.

During the night of the 12th inst. the store of SAMUEL COUCH, at Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., was entered by burglars, and property valued at $600 stolen. The operators were City professionals, and coming here with the proceeds of their enterprise, MICHAEL BRADY and WILLIAM CAVANAUGH were so unfortunate that, on landing at the Hudson River Railroad depot, they fell into the clutches of Officer MCCULLOUGH, of the Twentieth Precinct, and $60 worth of the goods were found in their possession. They were sent to Cold Spring for trial.

MORE BURGLARY.

In November last the house of HENRY C. LANGDON, No. 136 West Thirty-sixth-street, was entered by burglars, and property valued at $120 was stolen. Detective PHILIP REILLY worked up the case and yesterday arrested JAMES E. GAFFNEY, whom he found in possession of a Marseilles dress, which was one of the articles taken. GAFFNEY said that one JOHN RILEY had assisted in the crime, but the latter has not yet been arrested. GAFFNEY was committed for examination.

BAFFLED THIEVES.

Wednesday night, HENRY LYONS, with a companion, who is not known, broke open the glass case standing in front of the store of LOUIS NICOLETTI, No. 891 Broadway, but before they had time to secure the hair, valued at $200, which the case contained, the noise of the breaking glass attracted attention. Both men fled, and one escaped, but LYONS being captured, was committed for trial on a charge of attempted grand larceny.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
50—Lawrence et al. vs. Williams et al.
52—Levett vs. Barton.
53—Osborn vs. Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn.
54—Butt vs. Cameron.
55—McRoberts vs. Waddell.
381—Coleman et al vs. Meech et al.
56—Blanchard vs. Balcom.
57—Schaffner vs. 2nd-av. Railroad Co.
58—Bulings vs. Meigs et al.
59—Spotts, Admx., vs. Crane et al.
60—Spotts, Admx., vs. Benedict.
61—Packer vs. Barrett.

Nos.
62—Burkhalter et al. vs. Second Nat. Bank of Erie, Penn.
63—Miller et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
64—Arc. Ins. Co. vs. Austin, &c.
65—Jaudon et al. vs. Butler.
68—Butt vs. Cameron.
69—Wash. Life Ins. Co. vs. Lawrence et al.
70—Ref. Prest. Ch. of Westfield, L. I. vs. Brown, Ex'x, &c.
71—Gardner et al. vs. Tyler.
72—Parker vs. Thacher.
73—Tainter vs. Clark.
74—Fosse et al. vs. Clark.
77—The People vs. Reilly.
78—Risley vs. Sykes, A. A. Trapp et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardoso, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
3787—Smith vs. Cannon.
3543—Nones vs. Le Baron.
4255—Townsend vs. Smith.
979—Theisselin vs. Baird.
2441—Chadbourne vs. Wasset et al.
2465—Bayley vs. Phelps.
2539—Shea vs. Richardson et al.
2855—Fields vs. Devlin et al., Ex'rs, &c.
2877—Hancock vs. Gomez et al.
2891—Cowles vs. Hill.
2927—Fielding et al. vs. Morgan et al.
1943—Spall vs. King.
3083—Hoyt, Ex'rs, &c., vs. Valentine.
3207—Lyall et al. vs. Lord.
3221—Wilcox vs. Wetzel et al.
3223—Wilcox vs. Wetzel et al.
3239—Davis vs. Levy et al.
287—Waslin Iron Works vs. Chamberlain et al.
301—Dominguez vs. Cum. Coal Co. of N.S. et al.
329—Avery vs. Barton et al.

Nos.
3431—Scribner vs. Mitchell.
3449—Homey vs. Meyer et al.
3463—Stoln vs. Mead, impl'd, &c.
3555—Coggswell vs. N. Y. and Ione Silver Mining Co.
3559—Thomas vs. Ballard.
3561—Cutler vs. Wetzel et al.
3597—Lowenstein et al vs. Rose.
3639—Gro. National Bank vs. Jewett.
3655—Somborne vs. Diers.
3683—Stott vs. Miller.
3715—Van Rensellaer et al. vs. Shute et al.
3757—Sauerbier vs. Hart.
3775—People's Bank vs. Ross et al.
3789—Gray vs. Wallenbeck.
3799—Sonneborn et al vs. Michael et al.
3813—Woodrow et al. vs. Kiernan.
3827—Packer vs. Wetzel et al.
3829—Same vs. Same.
4085—Newberger et al. vs. Allen.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
106—Karcher vs. Fernholts.
125—Jenks vs. N. Y. Cen. R. R. Co.
126—Same vs. Same.
126½—Same vs. Same.
142—Cumings vs. Gregg, Jr.
178—Danger vs. Friedberger et al.
183—Havemeyer et al. vs. Hamana et al.

Nos.
198—Bassett vs. Aborn et al.
214—Foshay vs. Foshay.
218—The People ex rel. Gilbert vs. House of Good Shepherd.
220—Jessup et al. vs. Hurburt.
238—Sailors' Snug Harbor vs. Village of New-Brighton.

Call No. 241—Gunzel et al. vs. Pfeiffers.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, P. J., Brady and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on; no Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1408—Wilson vs. Smith.
1350—Green vs. McTiernan.
1378—Claflin vs. Marks.
1195—Larken vs. Valentine.
1196—Johnson vs. Sylvester.
1193—Dunn vs. Johnson.
1290—Lowell vs. Greenbaum.
1294—Lynch vs. Myers.
1388—Magrath vs. Sands.
1403—Seixas vs. Dexter.
515—Lewis vs. Woodward.
516—Lewis vs. Woodward.
1280—Schnabel vs. Lehmair.
1428—Holmes vs. Bodenheimer.
1429—Bernhardt vs. Sornowski.

Nos.
1430—Gedney vs. Halleck.
1431—Ryder vs. Tierney.
1432—Jenkins vs. Bleeker.
1423½—Walters vs. Gibbons
1424½—Erhlich vs. Kelly.
1425½—Mackney vs. Waterbury.
1426½—Farrell vs. Duggin.
1427½—Barnett vs. Hart.
1428½—Griffen vs. Henry.
1429½—Canning vs. Kendrick.
1430½—Barretto vs. Burt.
1431½—Barretto vs. Hartog.
1432½—Morris vs. Metzler.
1433½—Pabst vs. Smith.
1434—Urmay vs. Lichtenstein.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—A NEW QUESTION—THE SALE OF WAR VESSELS BY BELLIGERENTS IN NEUTRAL PORTS—VALIDITY OF THE TITLE PASSED—THE CASE OF THE GEORGIA.

The steamship Georgia, Edward Bates, Claimant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the District Court for the District of Massachusetts.—This is the case of the Confederate steamer *Japan*, formerly a vessel of war of the Confederate States, and afterward sold to the present claimant while in the port of Liverpool, by an agent of the rebel Government, under the name of the *Georgia*. While lying in that port, a correspondence passed between Minister Adams and Lord Russell touching the transfer, in which Mr. Adams took occasion to say: "On behalf of my Government, I feel it my duty, in consonance with the practice heretofore adopted by Great Britain, to decline to recognize the validity of the sale of this armed vessel, heretofore engaged in carrying on war against the people of the United States, in a neutral port, and to claim the right of seizing it wherever it may be found on the high seas." The sale was made in June, 1864, and subsequently the fact of her charter by the British purchaser to the Portuguese Government came to the knowledge of the United States legation, and measures were concerted for her capture upon leaving port. The facts of the case were communicated to the Portuguese Minister at London, and he interposed no objection to the proceeding, but simply expressed a hope that if captured at all the vessel might be taken while on her voyage to Lisbon to enter upon her engagement with his Government. Accordingly, after her departure from port for the voyage to Lisbon, and while off the coast of Portugal, and about twenty-five miles from that city, the capture was made by the United States steamship *Niagara*, Commodore Craven commanding, and the vessel was sent to New-Bedford for adjudication as prize of war. Claim was subsequently made by the British owner, setting up the purchase from the Confederate Government, through the agency of one Bullock, and the fact of the charter to the Portuguese Government, and the nature of the voyage at the time of capture. The decree below was for condemnation, it appearing to the Court "that the steamer had been an armed vessel, set forth as a vessel of war, and used as such by enemies of the United States, and had been the property of certain persons to the Court unknown, who were permanent inhabitants of and residents in a part of the territory of the enemies of the United States, and who were acting as the Government and public authorities of such enemies, and that the steamer was and is to be decreed and held to have been at the time of her capture still the property of enemies of the United States, and liable to capture and condemnation as such." Appeal was taken to this Court. The question presented is a new one, and one in which the two Governments take great interest, as will appear from the following reply of Mr. Adams to a note from Lord RUSSELL, dated 6th of September last:

LONDON, Sept. 8, 1863.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's note of the 6th instant, in relation to the capture of the steamer *Georgia*. Although I have every reason to believe that the strongest disposition already exists on the part of my Government to facilitate the necessary proceedings before the proper judicial tribunals, whereby to determine the validity of that capture, according to the recognized principles of international law, I shall, nevertheless, take pleasure in at once transmitting a copy of your note, expressing the wishes of Her Majesty's Government for their consideration.

I pray your Lordship to accept the assurances of the highest consideration with which I have the honor to be, my Lord, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Right Hon. Earl Russell, &c.

No decision of our own or the British Prize Courts covers the case. After arguing certain technical objections, counsel for appellants contend, first, that no principle of international law prohibits a neutral, in his home port, from buying or selling to any person, any and every species of property. In a home or neutral port there is no room for the operation of international interdicts; nor does international law invalidate any sales made in such port. In the case now before the Court, the claimant did not buy a man-of-war, with her guns and ammunition, but a vessel disarmed and dismounted of her guns, and no munitions of war. He bought the vessel for commercial purposes only, and paid in money the full value thereof, (£15,000,) and there was not the slightest probability that she would again become part of the enemy's navy. Sound policy requires that the enemy should be allowed, and indeed encouraged, to sell his naval as well as his merchant ships. The enemy's vessels cannot be blockaded in a neutral port. They can always escape out of such port when they will. The right to the dubious and uncertain chances of capturing them on the ocean is of much less value and consequence to a belligerent than their absence from the ocean could be. The validity of the purchase of the enemy's merchant ships by a neutral, even where the purchase and transfer have been effected in the enemy's port, under blockade, has been fully recognized. In conclusion it is submitted that, if the sale shall be sustained, and the Court is not satisfied of the authority of the agent of the Confederate Government to sell, it is within its competency to grant an order for further proof. On the part of the Government it is maintained that if appearing that this steamer was a public vessel of war of the insurgent enemies of the United States, the claimant's purchase in the neutral port of Liverpool, was illegal, and he acquired thereby no title to the vessel as against the United States. The French rule of public law, and, perhaps, that of other nations of Continental Europe, treats every purchase, in time of war, by a neutral, of an enemy's vessel, whether public or private, as illegal. But the general rule of prize law, as administered in the English Courts, is admitted to be that the title of a neutral vendee to a vessel sold by the enemy, in time of war, is valid where the property is *bona fide*, and absolutely transferred, so as to divest the enemy of all future interest in it. The English decisions as to the rule and exceptions are here cited at considerable length, and in the case of the *Minerva* (6 Rob., 396) it is maintained that the opinion of Lord Stowell substantially covers this case. But it is submitted that independently of any supposed or actual authoritative adjudication of the question involved in the case, if a rule of decision is now for the first time to be made touching the validity of such a sale as this, in view of the character and history of this vessel, the circumstances which surrounded her in the port of Liverpool, and the relations of that port and other British ports to the maritime belligerency of the late insurgent States, the Court should, upon principle, pronounce the purchase of the *Georgia* by this British claimant absolutely null and void as against the United States. The able and accomplished statesman, it is remarked, who conducted the correspondence with the British Government relative to this vessel, and who fortunately represented this Government at London during the whole period of the civil war, was firmly of opinion, and upon this assumption carried on his negotiations, that every sale in a British port of a rebel war vessel was invalid, and incapable of transferring the title of the property to the neutral purchaser. Mr. Adams accordingly, upon receiving information of the sale of the *Georgia* to the claimant, addressed a communication to the respective commanders of the three United States vessels then cruising in the channel—the *Niagara*, the *Kearsarge* and the *Sacramento*—advising them of his opinion "that the *Georgia* might be made lawful prize wherever and under whatever colors she should be found sailing on the high seas." In conclusion, it is said, that if the Court hold that the claimant could acquire a valid title by such a purchase, it is still his duty to show affirmatively that the agent was authorized by the Confederate Government to make the sale, which has not been done.

For claimant, Wm. Marvin and A. T. Smith; for the Government, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Ashton.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—JAN. 14.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE BLAISDELL-ECKEL WHISKY CASE.

The United States vs. Alvah Blaisdell, J. J. Eckel and John McLaren.—This case, in which the defendants are charged with violating the revenue laws by removing spirits from their distillery without taking it, in the first place, to a bonded warehouse, and with rectifying it without complying with the restrictions imposed, defrauding the Government and thus endeavoring to conceal their fraud, was finally brought to trial yesterday, at 11 A. M. Mr. McCarthy, of counsel for the defence, made an ineffectual effort for a further postponement on the opening of the Court, on account of the absence of his colleagues, and also on the ground that it was necessary to obtain certain papers in the case that were not forthcoming. On behalf of McLaren, he moved for a separate trial, but the Court refused to entertain the motion at this time, the jury having been impaneled.

Assistant District-Attorney Phelps opened the case for the prosecution. It was needless to say, he said, that one of the principal subjects of taxation was distilled spirits. Our Government, in selecting that as a subject for very heavy taxation, followed the example simply of other Governments. Distilled spirits were an article of luxury upon which a heavy tax could be imposed with the least hardship to the people. Therefore a tax of $2 per gallon was laid upon the article, which sold at only 40 cents a gallon. As the tax was so large in comparison with the value of the article, the legislators, knowing what a temptation there would be among some to break the law, imposed heavy penalties for its infringement. Especial pains had been taken to aid those charged with executing the law. Therefore it was required that before a party entered into the business of distilling he should give full information to the revenue officers of the manner of carrying on the business, the place and the parties. Moreover, the spirits manufactured were to be under the direct control of the Government, and it was provided that spirits were to be kept in a locked room, under the control of the distiller, and that thence they were to be removed to a Government storehouse, and that they should not be otherwise removed from the distillery. In the bonded warehouse they were to remain until the tax was paid, or until, in accordance with the law, they were removed in compliance with certain restrictions. They might be removed to another market or exported, if proper bonds were executed, or highwines might be removed on the giving of bonds for the purpose of being redistilled. It would be seen that the object of the law was that the spirits should never be removed in any way other than that prescribed by law. The distiller was required to enter in a book, daily, all the materials and the amount of them used in the production of the spirits. The opportunity for dishonest men to enrich themselves by breaking the law was very great, and the profit in putting into the market whisky which was worth forty cents a gallon, on which there was a tax of $2 a gallon, and evading the tax at the same time, was immense. It was a matter in which a very little fraud produced a very great profit, and it was impossible for the Government to prevent these frauds entirely. One of the most obvious and easy methods of defrauding the Government was to get the spirits as soon as distilled into the rectifying-house, where raw spirits were passed through charcoal and thus purified. After spirits got into the rectifying-tubs their identity was lost. The first thing that a dishonest distiller would contemplate would be this removal of spirits from the distillery improperly, and the next thing would be to get them into a rectifying-house. Therefore the law was especially stringent to prevent the improper removal of spirits from the distillery, and also to prevent their being received improperly into a rectifying-house. Penalties in the nature of fine and imprisonment were imposed for these offences. The defendants in this case were charged with removing spirits from the distillery contrary to law, without their going through the bonded warehouse, and also, as rectifiers, with omitting to keep the books required by the law. Mr. Phelps recited the substance of the eight counts of the indictment against the defendants. The prosecution would show that in the Spring of 1867 Blaisdell and Eckel, who had neither of them been distillers, went into the distillery business at a time when honest distillers could have no inducement to enter into the manufacture. They erected one of the largest distilleries in this City, on Forty-fifth-street, very near the East River. It was very complete, and in July was ready to be occupied. The defendants induced the man who had superintended the erection of the building to obtain in his own name a license for carrying on the business, and they became his bondsmen, thus virtually becoming their own bondsmen. They erected a rectifying house between their distillery and the river, about twenty-eight feet from the distillery. They did not appear as the rectifiers, but Mr. Diesendorf was set up as the nominal rectifier. Both Diesendorf and Schuyler, the nominal proprietor of the distillery, received salaries from Blaisdell & Eckel, and carried on business for them. The distillery commenced running about the first week in August. Almost as soon as spirits began to be produced a contrivance was made for effecting an entrance to the room in which were the receiving tubs, and pipes were led from them by means of a pipe, which was ostensibly put in as a Croton water pipe, into the rectifying-house. Thus business was carried on until about Nov. 1, 1867, when on a Sunday night a Government officer entered the establishment and discovered that business was carried on dishonestly, but did not at first discover the real method of it. The premises were sold by the United States Marshal under the order of the Court, and immediately the defendants obtained possession and carried on the business again, until in April the premises were again seized. It was for the offences thus committed that the defendants were on trial. At the same time with these transactions the defendants pretended to be co-operating with the Government in the effort to prevent fraud, and Blaisdell was President of a distillers' association, organized avowedly for this purpose. McLaren was connected with the distillery all the time. Either by the carelessness or connivance of the Government officers, these defendants were able to use all the stamps and other appliances necessary to defrauding the Government. Mr. Phelps enlarged upon the difficulty of proving such frauds as these, although every man knew that they were daily committed. It was for the interest of all the parties and the Government officers implicated to keep the thing quiet. Although it was the subject of criticism that, although the offences were so frequent so few offenders were brought to justice, yet a moment's reflection would convince them that under the circumstances it was so difficult to actually convict the criminals. He closed by earnestly admonishing the jury of the necessity of their applying themselves simply to the trial of this case, without any consideration of its results to any other parties than the defendants here.

Wm. H. Barrows was the first witness called. He testified that he was Deputy Collector of the Fourth Internal Revenue District in the Fall of 1867; on Sunday night, Nov. 3, 1867, he became acquainted with the distillery in Forty-fifth-street; it was near midnight; he drove up with Collector Bailey, three policemen and Mr. Matthews in a carriage; he tried the small door on Forty-fifth-street; the distillery is a brick building, three stories high, surrounded by high fences; the windows had iron railings; the whole building was illuminated, and the humming noise attending a distillery in operation could be heard; he knocked at the door and a person came to the window and asked who was there; he told that person that he was a revenue officer; the person who came to the window was afterward ascertained to be the watchman of the place.

Q.—How did you get into that distillery?

Mr. McCarthy objected that the defendants had not been connected with this distillery. The question was wholly immaterial.

Judge Blatchford ruled that the question was improper. He did not see that the fact of his forcing his way in was material. The indictment charged that the offences were committed, not on Nov. 3, but a week earlier, and at other times.

The witness proceeded to testify that he was in the distillery, and found there all the usual appliances of a distillery, including a Government cistern-room, with a Government lock improperly put on.

Mr. McCarthy—That won't do.

Mr. Phelps—Describe how the lock was put on.

The witness, taking the Government lock in his hands, explained that it was improperly put on, the inner hasp being open under which the regulations require that a sealed paper should be placed, the seal of which would be broken in opening the lock. There was no paper in this lock, and this hasp was not closed. The witness described the location of the buildings of the distillery, and of the rectifying establishment, between which and the distillery yard was a fence. In the shed in the distillery yard there was in rear of the boiler what at first seemed to be a water-tub; a pipe came up over the wall, opening with a nozzle into this tub; the pipe was about two inches in diameter; the pipe came up beside the tub, and the faucet was bent over the tub; the pipe was so bent that it looked as if it had passed through the distillery wall; he looked with a light, and found that it did not go through; he dug up the ground at intervals, and traced the pipe into the rectifying establishment, and found it there turned up against a post; he found connections with it under the floor; there was a little trap in the floor which he opened, and he found a pipe connecting with the street; he found another connecting with the tubs in the rectifying establishment; he tested the pipe, and found that when he shut off the water, the connections at will could be controlled by faucets; he found the connecting pipe wet and swelling like highwines; he traced it (with Mr. Walker) to the tub in the distillery yard; he found another tub there and a piece of new hose about twenty feet long in it; it had been thrown in in such a way that the water had not entered it; it smelled strong of highwines; its end had been slashed off diagonally, and its fibres had the appearance of a new hose; he examined the cistern-room and found a basement window under it; he saw a board streaked with dirt lengthwise; he found that where the smoke-pipe of the boiler passed up by this board the hole was larger than was necessary for it to pass; there were at least eight inches of space in this hole; above, in the second story, was a window which was directly over the cistern-room; a piece of board was lying there, under which he found a hole into the cistern-room, and thus a connection with that room; the mash-tubs and machinery were up stairs; there was mash in the tubs; the fermenting tubs were on the floor below; he found the still charged, warm mash in the tubs, fire in every boiler, and smelt the hot beer stewing; men were at work on the upper floor; in the rectifying house he forced an entrance, and one of the men found that one of the lights was burning low, and that the shade of another light was warm; going to the distillery and coming back he found two men there; the next morning about seven and a half or eight A. M., he saw the defendant Blaisdell there just outside of the distillery door; he asked witness about the seizure the night before; witness asked him if he was the owner, and he said he was: he said the seizure was a personal warfare on him, and he would get square with Mr. Bailey; witness told him he thought Mr. Bailey did not know whose place it was when it was seized, and that he (witness) did not; he asked Mr. Blaisdell if he had the keys to an inner room, and he answered that he had, entered, opened the drawers of the desk, and witness examined the papers, handing those not deemed material to Blaisdell, and some change in the drawer; soon Mr. Bailey came in and told Mr. Blaisdell that he and witness wished to be alone; then Mr. Blaisdell left; he took the key of the office from his pantaloon's pocket.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. McCartny. He had been connected with Mr. Bailey's office two months before this seizure; he had made a number of seizures before this; he spoke from actual recollection; he was now gauger and held the honorary position of Deputy Collector of the Fourth District; he held the commission, but drew no pay; he had testified in February to the fact of the seizure, but not in detail; Bailey, Matthews, Walker, Souder and others and some policemen were present at the seizure; he had a hand-light, which he used in inspecting the dark places; the hose seemed to have been cut with a sharp instrument; in trying to invent he had frequently cut rubber and observed its appearance when freshly cut; after being cut rubber grew dark with age; he knew that the pipe in the rectifying-house was the same one traced from the distillery, because when he turned the cock in the rectifying-house the water flowed in the distillery; he understood Blaisdell to claim the ownership of the distillery; papers relating to the distillery were found in his desk drawer; the pervading odor of the distillery in operation resembled somewhat that of highwines, but was different from it; sometimes the smell made him feel sick, but it did not on this occasion; he met Diesendorf at the distillery, who said he was not connected with the place but only lodged there; he begged to be permitted to remain, but witness turned him and all the rest out and took complete possession.

Patrick Campbell testified that in 1867 he was a miller employed by Mr. Secor's foreman, Geo. Madison, in East Twentieth-street; he went to work in the distillery in Forty-fifth-street, in June of that year, and was employed to do so by George Madison; he saw Mr. Schuyler there; about July 29 he commenced to work, under engagement with Mr. Schuyler, getting the stones and the mill ready to work, and he made an engagement with Blaisdell and Eckel, a week after, to be a miller and do millwright work, making repairs through the building; he was to be under the directions of Schuyler; he worked under the agreement till Nov. 3, when the place was seized; Dr. Blaisdell paid him wages, and Mr. Tisdale, said to be a partner, paid him for the last month; on the main floor at the north end he worked in the mill-room; the cooler, still, cistern-room and bonded-room were on that floor; he saw the cistern-room opened by Diesendorf, who attached a hose to the tubs that went through the floor into the yard; Blaisdell, Eckel and others were there; this was a week or so after they started; the license was got out Aug. 6; the hose went into the window of the rectifying-house; he saw it opened some days after by Dr. Blaisdell with a key; Diesendorf was not there; this was on a Sunday; witness was doing repairs; the lock on the door was similar to that exhibited; Dr. Blaisdell came out and said there were fifteen gallons of whisky in the tubs, and he would like to have it out; that it could be put in barrels; witness asked if there was no other way of getting it out; he said there was if Diesendorf was there; at three o'clock, when witness was going home, he asked Blaisdell what he would have done, and Blaisdell said he would see Eckel; in September he saw the room opened again by Blaisdell, in the same way; Eckel and Diesendorf were present; then a lead pipe was put in, leading to the rectifying establishment. [The witness described the course of the hose attached to this lead pipe and screwed on to it.] He was at the distillery the day before the seizure (Saturday); he was there till six or seven o'clock; four nights before the seizure Mr. Diesendorf opened the cistern-room; Dr. Blaisdell was there and others; it was open most of the night; the hose was attached to the tubs as usual; he was not there the night of the seizure; he went back to work there again Nov. 17; it started again in April, 1868; he worked till it was seized again in May; he saw McLaren in the distillery a week before the first seizure; he kept account of the empty bags and had charge, keeping men at work; he was there all the time till it started again and till it was seized again; he was some kind of a foreman; about the middle of April he saw the cistern-room door open; McLaren, Blaisdell and Green were there; it was night; McLaren opened the door with a key and put on the hose; it was on about four hours and then McLaren took it off; in May he saw the cistern-room open twice in the night time; the first time McLaren, Yates and Vazmer were there; McLaren opened it and the pipe was attached again by McLaren; it was open most of the night; McLaren and Yates went to sleep on a pile of bags and left the hose to take care of itself; on all these occasions the distillery was in operation; the second time McLaren opened it, Yates was there, and, in the first part of the night, Blaisdell; the same thing occurred as on the previous occasions; from Aug. 8 the distillery ran four or five weeks, then stopped a week, then ran three or four weeks, then stopped for about eight days, then ran till Nov. 3; the distillery ran night and day; he prepared all the grain used there; about 1,500 bushels a day for seven days in the week (Sundays and all) were used; about 3,500 bushels were ground in the first week in April, 1868; in May about 4,000 bushels were ground; the grain was mashed; from the mill-room it was sent up an elevator to the meal bins, and thence let down into the mash-tubs; the witness identified McLaren.

Cross-examined by Mr. Knox, this witness stated that after June 29 he saw Blaisdell at the distillery every day; witness was there from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. every day, and was there at all times when there was repairing to be done; he was there at night two or three nights a week for many weeks in succession; he was all over the building to see the machinery, belting, &c.; five or six days after the distillery started, he saw Eckel there; two men named Leipsinger and Barringer were around the distillery in May; wages were still owed to him for work done in the distillery. He had run after Blaisdell and Eckel repeatedly, asking them for the money, but they always said they would pay the next day, or at some future day. Witness had told Blaisdell that he would take "law proceedings" against him if he did not pay him. He had, in May, said that if he did not pay him he would put him to some trouble.

Q.—Have you received any money from Collector Bailey, or any one in his employ, during the last six weeks? A.—I have received witness fees—nothing else; they amounted to $41; witness said he first received a subpœna for Dec. 14 last; he had been at the Court-house nearly every day since; he had received no promises from Mr. Bailey or any others, but came here simply to testify to the truth.

To Mr. Phelps—The witness testified that he had been notified to be here every day since Dec. 14; Dr. Blaisdell was in the habit of coming every day to the distillery and giving instruction as to what was to be done; Mr. Eckel was there every day, too.

The examination of this witness having been concluded at 4 P. M., the case was adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

For the Government, United States District-Attorney Courtney and Assistant District-Attorney Phelps; for the defence, Messrs. Ira Shafer, E. D. McCartny, W. R. Beebe and Henry E. Knox.

SEPARATE SUITS BY SEAMEN—COSTS.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The Steamer Richard Doane.—In this matter, in which several different libels were filed by seamen to recover wages for the same period, the Court decreed for the libelants, but said that but one bill of costs should be taxed in all the cases, as the libelants ought to have come in by petition to be made co-libelants.

On further application by the libelants' counsel and on hearing argument on both sides, the decree was modified so as to give the libelants costs in all the cases.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Donohue and Cooke; for claimant, Mr. McMahon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

HAVING AND PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The United States vs. James Carr.—The prisoner in this case was indicted for having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit fractional currency, with intent to pass it.

The testimony for the Government was that on the 3d of December last the prisoner was arrested for drunkenness, and that on being taken to the Station-house and searched a quantity of counterfeit fractional currency was found in his pockets. Its genuineness was not at first suspected. The next morning the prisoner was taken before a Police Magistrate on the charge of drunkenness and discharged, but was immediately rearrested and held to answer the charge of having in his possession the above-mentioned money, which had in the meantime been ascertained to be counterfeit. The prisoner endeavored to account for having so large a sum of counterfeit currency (the amount was $60) upon his person by stating that he found it on a pile of lumber at the foot of Clarkson-street.

The testimony for the defence established the previous good character of the prisoner; also the fact that there was such a pile of lumber as that described by the prisoner at the foot of Clarkson-street. The jury, however, considering the prisoner's excuse rather improbable, found him guilty, recommending him to the mercy of the Court.

The United States vs. James Archer.—In this case the prisoner was held to answer the charge of passing counterfeit money.

The testimony showed that he attempted to pass a bad $10 note in exchange for a purchase made at the hat store No. 241 Bowery, and that he had just before presented the same at another store in the vicinity, and had been informed that it was counterfeit. Also that the prisoner confessed a guilty intent, stating that the bill belonged to a friend of his, that he knew it to be counterfeit, but tried to pass it, thinking that some one else could stand the loss better than its present owner.

The defence called no witnesses, but his counsel raised an objection to the sufficiency of the indictment and argument upon that point followed. The case will be continued on Saturday.

The United States vs. Bacciabo and Smith.—The defendant Smith, following the example set yesterday by his co-defendant, withdrew his former plea and pleaded guilty.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE POWERS OF DIRECTORS TO FILL VACANCIES—ACTION OF STOCKHOLDERS SUSTAINED—INTERESTING TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

In the matter of the Petition of Robert M. C. Graham et al.—The petitioners in this proceeding, as directors and stockholders of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, complained to the Court that certain of the directors of that Company had assumed to fill ten vacancies in their Board on the eve of the annual meeting of the stockholders by a vote of seventeen out of thirty-nine directors; that the charter of the Company prescribed that vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, &c., might be filled by a majority of the Board of Directors for the time being, and that under this provision several of the directors, at fifteen minutes before the hour appointed for the meeting of stockholders, voted to fill the vacancies in order to defeat the contemplated action of the stockholders in filling, as was their custom, all vacancies existing in the Board at the time of their meeting. The stockholders, notwithstanding the action of the minority of the directors, proceeded to elect by a large majority of the stock ten other persons to fill the vacancies.

To test the question involved by the antagonistic action of the minority of the directors of the stockholders, this proceeding was instituted under the statute which confers on the Supreme Court power to summarily proceed on the complaint of interested parties, and if proper, declare void and set aside elections complained of. We publish the opinion below in full, as it is particularly interesting to those interested in the management of corporations.

Mr. Charles A. Rapallo for the petitioners; Messrs. Wm. Norton and Anthon for the respondents.

Held by Sutherland, J.—If the election by the directors on the 2d of November, to fill the casual vacancies, was irregular and void, and if the election by the shareholders soon thereafter and on the same day, to fill the same casual vacancies, was authorized and valid, I think that the petitioners as directors and stockholders, had a right to initiate this proceeding under the statute, to have the election by the directors judicially declared void, and perhaps the election by the stockholders judicially declared valid. The charter of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company does not set forth or prescribe the mode and manner of filling vacancies in its Board of Directors, occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise, (that is, otherwise than by the expiration of the terms of their offices,) when, or in case such vacancies shall not have been filled under the ninth section of the charter, by the remainder of the Board for the time being, or a majority of them, that is, by the remainder of the Board, or a majority of the remainder of the Board, in which, or as to which such vacancy or vacancies happen, not the succeeding or any other Board. By the ninth section of the charter, any vacancy or vacancies which shall happen in the Board of Directors, by death, resignation or otherwise, may be filled by the remainder of the Board for the time being, or a majority of them, by ballot. The charter had previously provided for the annual election by the stockholders of ten directors in place of the ten whose terms of office were annually to expire, but the charter does not provide for the case or contingency of an omission by the remainder of the Board or a majority of the remainder of that Board to fill a vacancy or vacancies in it under the ninth section. The petition in this matter states that it has been the practice in case of such omission for the shareholders to fill such vacancies at the next annual election held to fill the places of the ten directors whose terms of office annually expired. Upon the whole, though the question is not free from doubt, I think the shareholders have the right to fill such casual vacancies in the Board of Directors, when they have not been filled under the ninth section of the charter by the remainder of the Board, or by a majority of the remainder of the Board, as to which, or in which, the vacancies happened. It is most reasonable, I think, and most consistent with the nature and purpose of the corporation, and of the conceded rights and interests of its shareholders, to concede this right also to them in the absence of any express provision for the case of contingency in the charter or the law under which the corporation was organized. I assume, for the purpose of this decision, that the election by the directors was regular and valid if a majority of the directors, then constituting the Board, can be said to have assembled, or met, with a view to the election, or an election, to have been present at the election. Calling Homer Morgan, who had ceased to be a stockholder, but whose office of director had not been resigned or declared vacant, a director, there were forty directors; without him there were thirty-nine. Seventeen votes only were cast, but the respondents claim that twenty-one directors were in attendance at the meeting for the election, of whom Henry H. Porter and Robert M. C. Graham were two. After careful examination of the papers submitted, I have come to the conclusion that it cannot properly be said or held that the two directors last named assembled or met with the other nineteen, or that they attended the meeting, or were present at the election. My conclusion is that these two directors never intended or consented to assemble or meet with the other nineteen, or with any of the nineteen, as an electing meeting or body, or to constitute or form an electing meeting or body. Their affidavits show the purpose for which one of them went into the room where the meeting was held for two or three minutes, and the other to the door of the room, and that their purpose was not to attend the meeting, or to assemble with the nineteen. As nineteen is not, and cannot be made out to be, a majority of thirty-nine, it follows that the election by the directors must be declared to have been unauthorized, and to be null and void, irrespective of the question whether Homer Morgan was or was not a director, and irrespective of the question of notice. I do not see why it should not also be declared, if I have the right to do so in this proceeding, that the election by the stockholders subsequently, and on the same day, to fill the ten casual vacancies, was authorized, and was and is valid.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 14.

Before Judges Monell and Jones.

A HUSBAND AS WITNESS AGAINST HIS WIFE.

Louisa C. Southwick, Appellant, vs. George W. Southwick, Respondent.—This appeal has been taken on an order confirming the report of the referee, in a case involving an accounting by the appellant to plaintiff, who is his wife, of moneys collected by him from her separate property, and involves an interpretation of the act of 1867, "to enable husband and wife, or either of them, to be a witness for or against the other, or on behalf of any party." Though there were some minor points discussed relating to the position of the defendant in reference to the plaintiff, whether he was her agent or her trustee in relation to the funds for which suit was brought, and whether a settlement made with her was valid, the arguments were mainly based on the ground whether or not either husband or wife could be a witness against the other in a cause of this character; the respondent contending that he was a proper witness under the act of 1867, and the appellant that he was not. Decision reserved.

—— Gery for appellant; Wm. H. Arnoux for respondent.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Bedford.

The Court met at 11 o'clock yesterday. The first case called was that of Louis Miller, a man of about fifty, who pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. As it was a first offence only, the Judge sentenced him to two years in the State Prison.

The case of James Masterson then came up. He had been a carman, and was accused of having stolen two bales of cotton from before the door of No. 40 New-street, which he asserted he had carted to a Mr. Collins, by order of the latter. A carman, named Suydam, and Michael Henry, a Police officer, were witnesses against him, but neither could prove guilt. Henry said that Collins denied having received any cotton from the prisoner. Masterson bore the aspect of a well-meaning man, and was accompanied in the Court by his wife and little girl. District-Attorney Garvin said he would not be able to sleep at night if he were the means of Masterson's conviction, and urged an acquittal. The Judge charged the jury to render a verdict of not guilty, which they did, and the prisoner was set at liberty. He was moved to tears at the good news, and shook hands with the District-Attorney with a very wry face as he departed. His wife during the whole trial wore an aspect of intense absorption in the proceedings, and rocked herself to and fro in agitation.

Frank Schultze, a German boy of 18, charged with an attempt at burglary, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Alice Dixon, a good-looking girl, charged with larceny by her aunt, was sent to the House of the Good Shepherd till her reform appeared complete. The Judge said that in all cases like hers, where an amendment seemed probable, he preferred that prisoners should avoid the stigma and the evil influences of a prison.

The cases of Devine, Edwards and Wheeler, charged with burglary, and David Tucker, indicted for grand larceny, were postponed until Monday.

An adjournment then took place until 11 o'clock to-day.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Simon and Sigismund Guitermann.—This case came up for further hearing yesterday morning, according to adjournment. The defendants were represented by their counsel, Burrill and Kaufman, and the United States by Deputy Commissioner Ethan Allen. The sureties surrendered the defendants into custody of the United States Marshal, who produced them in Court. The sureties then moved, through their counsel, that the forfeited recognizances of $100,000 be cancelled, to which the Commissioner consented, and they were cancelled accordingly. Defendants then renewed the bond, by the same sureties, for $100,000, to appear and answer any charge against them, and were ready then and there to proceed to an examination.

The witnesses for the Government not being present, the examination was adjourned until Thursday next, at 11 o'clock.

The nine additional warrants issued against defendants were returned to the Commissioner having defendants in custody. Upon each of these warrants the defendants were dismissed on their own recognizances, the Commissioner considering the bail of $100,000 given in the first case ample to cover all.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The Surrogate yesterday received official notice of the appointment of Hon. Andrew J. Rogers as Public Administrator, in the place of Gen. H. E. Davies, Jr. Mr. Rogers' bond and oath of office having been filed, he will enter upon the duties of his office to-day.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 14.

By Judge Ingraham.

Secor vs. Bergen; reference ordered.

Duryee vs. Hanford; motion granted as to all except the denial of protest and title to the note.

Fowler vs. Winters et al.; motion granted.

Hotaling et al. vs. Strachan; motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

The People of the State, &c., Charles Vertil vs. George Atwater; order settled.

H. J. Cipperly et al. vs. Robert H. Little; motion granted without costs, on the defendant stipulating not to sue.

Conrad Diem vs. Margaret Diem; order settled.

Dodin vs. Reilly et al.; motion denied without costs and without prejudice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 14.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

John Jargens vs. The Hamburg American Packet Company; motion granted without costs.

Samuel W. Canfield et al. vs. Ward Wheeler et al.; judgment vacated and set aside, with $5 costs, defendant to have to and including Jan. 15, 1869, in which to serve answer.

Rebecca Gray, administratrix, &c. vs. The National Steamship Company; motion granted.

Crispin Taylor vs. Edward Brown; motion granted and cause referred.

Charlotte S. Hoffman vs. Edward Hoffman; motion granted.

Simon Enoch, assignee, &c. vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff, (three cases;) motion denied without costs.

Ignaz Mesen vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff; motion granted without costs.

Lewis S. Leavy vs. Anastasius Nichols, impleaded, &c.; motion granted.

George E. Williams vs. Samuel Bery et al.; motion denied.

William Hills vs. William J. Bee et al.; judgment signed; papers in Clerk's office.

The Boston Silk Woolen Mills vs. George Enil, Sr., &c.; "I will hear counsel on this motion at Chambers."

M. De J. Lopez vs. Charles E. Babcock et al.; motion vacating order of arrest granted with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 14.

Before Presiding Judge Clerke and Judges Sutherland and Geo. G. Barnard.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Mr. Orlando Dorsey, late an attorney and counselor of the State of Texas, was, to-day, on motion of Mr. David Dudley Field, admitted to practice in all the Courts of this State.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 14, 1869.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111	200	Cum. Coal Co.	38½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	112⅝	100	Cen. Coal	46
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62		100	Canton Co.	55⅞
	s3	112⅝	400	do.	56
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	109⅝	200	do. b30	55⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65,		100	West. U. Tel.	33⅞
	new	108⅝	100	Mariposa Pf.	20⅜
2,000	do. c	108⅝	100	Pac. Mail b30	123⅝
56,000	do. s3	108⅝	15	do.	123⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20s R., '67	108⅝	200	Boston W. P.	14⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	101½	200	Adams Ex.	49
160,000	5-20 C., '67 s3	108⅝	100	do. b60	49½
10,000	do.	108⅝	40	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68,	108⅝	30	N. Y. Cen.	156⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅝	300	do.	156⅞
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bty.		200	Erie	38⅞
	L. C.	107⅝	100	do.	38⅞
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	95	1000	Harlem	133½
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.,	56⅞	200	do.	134
24,000	do.	57	400	do.	133¾
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new		5	N. Y. & N. H.	140
	2d call	69	1400	Reading	95⅝
1,000	N. Car. 6s	65	200	do. 2d call	95⅞
10,000	do.	65½	70	Mich. Cen.	116
1,000	do. 2d call	62½	300	Mich. So.	91
10,000	N. Car. 6s, new.	62½	400	do.	91⅜
1,000	do	62½	59	do.	91½
10,000	do.	62⅝	50	do.	91½
1,000	do. 2d call	62⅝	10	Ill. Cen.	143½
20,000	La. State 6s	73	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅝
10,000	Ala. St. 5s	63	100	Chic. & N. W.	83⅝
2,000	Erie 1st M.	102⅝	100	do.	83½
3,000	Harlem 1st M.	100	200	Clev. & Tol.	104½
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	91½	200	do. bet. call	104½
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83⅝	50	Chi. & R. I.	127
5,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78⅝	100	do.	127½
1,000	Chi. & R. I., 1st.	100	25	do.	126½
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R.		100	Mil. & St. P.	75
	R. 7s	93½	400	do.	74⅞
2,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st	89	200	do.	74⅞
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	96⅝	200	do. b30	75
5,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	94⅝	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95½
16,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101½	100	do.	95⅞
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	97	100	New-Jersey Cen.	115
6,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93	100	Morris & Essex	87
3,000	M. & S. P. 8s, 1st M	103½	200	do.	86½
8,000	M. & St. P. 1st.	91	100	P., Ft. W. & C. s60	119
8,000	Dub. & S. C. 1st.	92⅝	100	do.	121
10,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	79⅝	200	do.	120⅞
19,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	79½	6	do.	120
20	Bank of St of N. Y.		30	do.	120½
	bet. call	112	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf	64
10	Continental Bank.	98½	100	do.	64½
150	Cent. Nat. Bank	105	100	do.	64½
65	do. bet. call	105½	100	Lake Shore	101
5	Tenth Nat. Bank.	96	100	Chi. & Alton	150
15	Ninth Nat. Bank	109	300	Ohio & Miss.	33⅞
10	Shoe & Leather Bk	126	20	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	104½

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111	10,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	79½
1,000	do.	111½	200	Canton Co	55½
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	112⅝	100	West. U. T. b10	34
120,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	112⅝	500	do	34
48,500	do.	112⅝	800	Quick. M. Co.	23
16,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	108⅝	100	Cum. Coal	38½
50,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '65,	108⅝	100	do. b30	38⅝
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	109⅝	100	do.	38
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65.		200	Mariposa Pref.	20½
	new	108⅝	65	N. Y. Cen.	157⅝
8,500	do.	108⅝	200	do.	158
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '67.	108⅝	100	do. b3	158½
120,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	108⅝	100	Erie	39
20,000	do. b10	108⅝	50	do.	39½
105,000	do. b30	108⅝	100	do. b30	39½
15,000	do. s3	108⅝	700	Reading	96½
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	108⅝	100	Mich. Cen. bet. call.	118
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105	100	Mich. So.	91½
50,000	do.	104⅝	100	do	91½
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108	10	Ill. Central	143½
1,000	do. small	109	20	Clev. & Pitts.	87
8,000	do.	107⅝	500	do.	87⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	101	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88⅝
70,000	do.	101½	20	do.	88½
20,000	Tenn. 6s new	69½	100	do.	88⅞
10,000	do.	69⅝	200	Clev. & Tol.	104½
10,000	do.	69¾	100	Chi. & R. I.	128⅛
38,000	do.	69⅞	100	Mil. & S. P.	75⅝
75,000	do. bet. call	69⅞	100	do. b10	75½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c.		300	T., W. & W.	63⅝
	bet. call	69¾	400	do. b30	64½
31,000	Virginia 6s, new.	60	700	do.	63⅞
35,000	N. C. State 6s.	65½	690	do. b30	64⅝
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s,		100	Tol. W. & W. Pf.	74½
	new	63	20	Chic. B. & Q. b.c	200
3,000	Missouri St. 6s.	87¼	200	Alton & T. H. Pf.	65½
1,000	do.	87½	50	Chi. & Alton Pf.	150
5,000	Ala. St. 5s	63	400	Ohio & Miss.	34½
5,000	Ala. State 8s, Bds		300	do. b15	34½
	bet. call	88½	100	Cin. H. & D.	77

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex.	13	50	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	95
100	Quick. Min. Co. b5	23½	500	do.	95½
100	Canton Co.	55⅝	100	Fort Wayne	122
200	do. b 0	56	100	do.	121½
100	do. b5	55⅝	100	do.	121½
200	Pacific Mail c	123⅝	200	do. s60	119
100	do. b3	123½	1300	do.	121
800	do.	123⅝	200	do.	121½
200	do. c	123⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.	33⅞
100	West. U. T. c	33⅝	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	90⅞
800	N. Y. Cen. s3	157	100	do. c	91
300	Erie	38⅝	200	do. b3	90⅞
200	Harlem	134	400	Pittsburg	85½
200	do.	133⅝	1800	do.	85⅝
200	do.	133⅝	800	do.	85⅝
300	Tol., W. & W.	63⅝	400	do. s10	85⅝
400	Reading	95⅝	200	do. c	85⅝
800	do.	96	300	do.	85⅞
800	do.	95⅞	400	do.	86
1000	do.	95⅞	200	do. b10	86½
5600	do.	95⅝	600	Clev. & Tol.	104⅝
1000	do. b3	95⅝	200	do. c	104⅝
400	do. c	95⅝	500	Rock Island	127⅝
100	Mil. & St. P.	75⅝	100	do.	127⅝
500	do.	75½	600	Northwestern	83½
600	do.	75½	500	do. c	83⅝
100	do. b5	75½	1100	N. W. Pfd.	87⅝
300	do.	75½	50	Bos. W. P.	14½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	91
100	Mer. Un. Ex.	13	300	do.	91½
100	Canton	55½	100	do.	91½
400	do.	55½	100	do. b3	91½
600	P. M. St. Co.	123⅝	400	Cleve. & Tol.	104⅝
200	do. b30	124	400	Pittsburg	86⅝
200	N. Y. Cen.	157⅝	1800	do.	87⅝
800	do.	157½	800	do	87⅝
1100	Erie	39½	400	do. b5	87⅝
100	Hudson x-p. b30	133½	1200	do	87⅝
300	do.	132½	500	do. b3	87⅝
100	do. b30	133⅝	400	do. b10	88
100	do.	132⅝	800	do.	87⅞
100	Harlem b30	133	6400	do.	88
200	do.	133	400	do. c	87⅝
60	Reading	95½	400	do. c	88
200	do. b3	96	400	do. b10	88½
300	Tol., W. & W.	63⅝	200	Rock Island	127⅝
600	Mil. & St. P.	75⅝	600	Northwestern	83⅝
100	do.	75⅝	1200	do.	83½
800	Mil. & St. P., Pf.	95⅝	500	Nor. West. Pf.	88⅞
100	do.	95	600	do.	88⅝
400	Fort Wayne	122	200	do. b5	88⅝
800	Ohio & Miss.	34⅝	500	do.	88⅝
100	do. b10	34½	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	64½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10,000	Va. 6s, new	60½	100	Ohio & Miss. b3	34½
2,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.,	58	200	do.	34½
200	Adams Ex.	50	800	Mich. So. & N. I.	91½
100	Canton Co.	55⅝	200	Clev. & Tol.	104⅝
200	Pac. Mail	123⅝	800	Pittsburg	87⅝
900	N. Y. Central	159	800	do.	88
600	do.	158⅞	400	do.	87⅞
200	do. s3	158⅝	400	do.	87½
800	Reading	96½	200	do. s3	87½
300	Mil. & St. P.	75⅞	1200	Rock Island	128½
100	do b3	75⅞	500	Northwestern	83⅝
100	do. s3	75⅞	300	N. Western Pf	88⅞
500	Fort Wayne	122	600	do.	89
100	do.	121⅞	100	do. b5	89
200	do.	121⅞	200	do.	88⅞
200	do. s60	118½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95
100	do.	121½	100	do.	94⅞
200	Erie b3	39	200	T., W. & W.	63⅞
200	do.	38⅞			

THURSDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

The market for Money to the Stock Brokers was quite uniform to-day at 7 ℔ cent. Currency Interest. The exceptions, if any, were at 6 ℔ cent. where balances were voluntarily left by lenders with the leading houses late in the day. There is a somewhat improved demand for prime Merchant paper at from 8 to 10 ℔ cent. outside of Bank, though the classification of names is very strict, and the range of selection limited to houses of old and unquestioned standing. In the Wall-street and Cotton markets the easing up in the supply and rates of Money has further stimulated the speculation on rising prices, and the feeling this Afternoon is especially buoyant in the Railways and the Southern State Bonds, the movement in the Public Funds decidedly strong in prices, especially in the descriptions dealt in on the other side, which have advanced on the stiff rates for Gold. The sales and purchases of Gold mark a further rise of ⅝@⅞ ℔ cent. on the last transactions of Wednesday. The Gold Room seems quite as highly charged with speculation as the Stock Exchange, as no other cause, financial or political, foreign or domestic, is mentioned in explanation of the present rise from 134⅞ to 136⅛ ℔ cent. In the Foreign Exchanges to-day there was a better offering of short-sight Bills on London at 110@110¼ ℔ cent. by the Continental Bankers, supposed to be drawn against purchasers of United States 5-20s and 10-40s. The latter sold as high as 108 ℔ cent. for the Coupon Bonds. The standard Bankers are asking 110¼ for short sight and 109⅜@109½ ℔ cent. for 60 days on London. The looks of the market, at present, are against an early export of Gold Coin. The Treasury paid out $485,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt to-day, and received $386,000 for Customs.

On the Stock Exchange the speculative temper of the market ran through nearly the entire list of Southern State Bonds, the New-York and Western Railways, and the Miscellaneous Stocks. There was an advance of 1¼ ℔ cent. on new Tennessee Bonds, on information from Nashville that the lower House of the Legislature had resolved, by a majority of fourteen votes, to withhold all further State aid from the Railways, whether finished or unfinished, which had not provided the interest on the Bonds heretofore advanced to them. There was also a further advance of 1@1½ ℔ cent. on Virginias, and an improved demand for North Carolinas. The Louisianas also continue strong.

In the Railway market there was a very large business done, the prices occasionally fluctuating against the *Bull* interest, but the general course of prices showing a strong upward course of speculation. In New-York Central there was a fresh interest manifested, and the sales near the close of the day touched 159 ℔ cent. In Harlem Stock there was a rise to 134 ℔ cent., partly, perhaps, on the completion of the direct connection of the line with Montreal *via* the Lebanon Springs Road from Chatham Four Corners to the Vermont lines. This will undoubtedly prove the favorite as well as the most direct route between New-York and Montreal, both for freight and passengers. The dealings in Reading have again assumed much activity, and another rise was made of 1 ℔ cent. on yesterday's best sales. The Chicago and Rock Island sales advanced to 128½ ℔ cent., and the promoters of the present upward movement are probably calculating upon still higher figures, as no signs of realization have yet been discovered. The Northwest Stocks were strongly advanced to 89¼ ℔ cent. for the Preferred, and 83⅞ for the Common. Michigan Southern on the announcement of a half-yearly 4 ℔ cent. Cash Dividend, was fairly active, at 91@90⅞ ℔ cent. The St. Paul Stocks were also advanced on Street rumor that the Directors will announce their annual dividends in cash and scrip on both classes of Stock next week. The Preferred sold as high as 95½ ℔ cent., and the Common 75⅞ ℔ cent. Fort Wayne opened at 122 ℔ cent., but sold down 1@1½ ℔ cent. later in the day. Wabash advanced 1 ℔ cent. And on the Miscellaneous list there was a further rise of 1@1½ ℔ cent. on Canton, a strong demand for Pacific Mail, and more business doing in Cumberland and Quicksilver.

After the late Boards broke up there was rather less buoyancy on the New-York and Western Railways, but a continued strong feeling in the Public Funds and the Southern State Bonds. The Gold Room closed quiet at 136¼ ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges worked irregular as to rates through the day, and as it was not a packet day, (after the Bremen steamer sailed in the forenoon,) the amount of business done was not large. Money closed easy to the Brokers at 7 ℔ cent., and, if it continues so for a few days uninterruptedly, the chances are that the Cotton and Stock speculations now so rife may be carried still higher. The following general quotations were made at the close, as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wednes'y.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅜	108⅝
American Gold Coin	135⅝	136⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	68	69⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	56⅝	57⅝
Missouri Bonds	87⅛	87⅜
North Carolina Bonds, old	65	65⅝
New-York Central	157⅞	158⅝
Erie Railway	38⅝	38⅞
Reading Railway	95⅝	96
Chicago and Rock Island	127⅞	128⅜
Northwest Common	83⅛	82⅝
Northwest Preferred	87⅞	88⅝
Michigan Southern	91	90⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	122	121
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85⅝	87
Pacific Mail Company	123⅝	123
St. Paul Prefered	95⅜	94⅞
St. Paul Common	75⅛	74⅝
Toledo and Wabash	63	63⅝
Cleveland and Toledo	104⅛	104

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	110⅝	5-20 reg., 1867	108½
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	112⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	112⅝	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	124
5-20 reg., 1864	105⅝	5 ℔ cent. coup. 1874	116
5-20 coup., 1864	108⅝	10-40 reg.	104⅝
5-20 reg., 1865	105⅝	10-40 coup.	107⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	109⅝	6s currency	100⅝
5-20 coup. '65, n. is	108⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	107½	Tennessee 6s, ex c	70
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	107½	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	69⅝
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870	102	Virginia 6s, ex c	57½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	102	Virginia 6s, n. bds.	60½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	102	Georgia 6s	83
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	91
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	103	North Carolina 6s	65½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	102	N. C. 6s, new bonds	62⅝
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	102	Missouri 6s	87
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '60	99½	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	87½
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62	99½	Louisiana 6s	73½
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. '65	99½	Louisiana levee bds	67½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½	California 7s	115
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99½	California 7s, large b'ds.	126
Illinois coupon, 6s, 1879	99½	Connecticut 6s	98
Illinois War Loan	99½	Rhode Island 6s	98
Indiana 5 ℔ cent.	83	Alabama 8s	92½
Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. L.	101½	Alabama 5s	67

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Bank of N. America.	108
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	137
Union	125½	Market	112
America	145	Shoe and Leather	126
City	200	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	108	St. Nicholas	108
Fulton	150	Marine	150
Mechanics' & Trad's.	125	Imp'rs & Traders'	128
National	110	Park	150
Seventh Ward	110	Manuf'rs & Merchants.	100½
State of New-York	111	Central National	105
Commerce	120	Fourth National	102½
American Exchange.	114	Ninth National	108½
Bank of the Republic.	121	Tenth National	95

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90½	Tol. & W. Equipm'bds.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscr'n	87	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	78¼
Erie 1st M. ext.	103	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 3d m. 1883	91	Gal. & Chi. extended.	99
Erie 4th m., 1880	88	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	95
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77.	89	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69-'70.	101	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	93½
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85.	104	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Harlem 1st M.	99	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96½
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72.	114	Morris & Essex 2d M.	94
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82.	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	95	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ c. 1875	114½	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83½	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	78½	Chi. & Alton inc.	93½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	93½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93
Con. 7 ℔ cent. con.	89	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	92½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Ex. bds.	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	103½
Con. C'n & Fr. 1st M.	83	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	90½
Han. and St. Jo. L. G.	106	Mil. and St. Paul 2d M.	83
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	100	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	93	Ohio & G. East'n 1st M.	79½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	92½	N. Y. & N. H.	97
Tol. & W. 2d M.	83½		

The activity at rising prices in Cleveland and Pittsburg Stock is ascribed to the fact, announced by telegraph yesterday, that the property has fortunately been rescued from the control of Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE and his new automaton Directors by the Ohio Courts and placed in charge of a responsible and experienced Receiver. It is also a fortunate circumstance that LANE caused Mr. MCCULLOUGH, the old President of the Company, to be reelected. This compliment to Mr. MCCULLOUGH was designed to quiet any opposition which might be made to the designs of LANE and his Erie confederates in New-York, upon the credit and usefulness of the Road. But they mistook their man. Mr. MCCULLOUGH and two of his colleagues in the new Board, protested against and exposed the rascally measures adopted at the first meeting of the Board, and then not only advised a Receivership but promptly turned over the Road to the designated Receiver. Meanwhile it is intimated that the short sales of the Stock in this market are believed to have been large, a few days ago, on the too hasty calculation that LANE could, at will, nearly double the Capital—as his confederates, GOULD and FISK, and himself had more than doubled the Capital of the Erie last year—by the use of bogus convertible bonds of the extraordinary denomination of a million of dollars each! But no such bonds can now be issued or recognized; no such conversions into Stock will be permitted. The Road, with its proper Capital of $6,000,000, reverts to its rightful owners, and its administration is now, practically, in the same hands as before the revolutionary and fraudulent election of last week. This defeat of the Erie trio has sensibly diminished their chances and designs upon the Fort Wayne Line at the annual election in March. For once they have overreached themselves, and suddenly discovered the difference between the Courts of Ohio and the Courts of the City of New-York.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,267,900 38; total payments, $717,450 66; balance, $81,363,533 82. The receipts include for Customs, $388,000; for Gold Notes, $586,000.

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Fort Wayne Company during the month of December ult., and of the earnings and expenses for the fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, 1868, as compared with the year 1867:

	1868.	1867.
From freight	$524,844	$370,299
From passengers	178,873	176,416
From express matter	10,651	8,307
From mail	7,825	7,825
From rent of railway	7,083	7,083
From miscellaneous	1,000	3,794
Total	$730,278	$573,726
Expenses	575,691	449,685
Net earnings	$154,586	$124,041
Earng's from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	$8,022,120	$7,242,125
Expenses from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	5,007,118	4,863,572
Net earng's for twelve months.	$3,015,002	$2,378,553

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five ℔ cent., payable on demand.

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five ℔ cent., payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. Nine hundred and sixty miles of the line, west from Omaha, are now completed, and the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments, and give over eight per cent. on the investment. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is *par*, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States. Pamphlets, with full particulars, on application.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND and ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST—1st FEBRUARY and 1st AUGUST—IN GOLD COIN, *Free of Government Tax.*

The Bonds are offered at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Persons subscribing now will save the premium on the coupon payable Feb. 1, proximo, equal to a reduction of one per cent. in the price of the Bonds.

Pamphlets, with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

All Bonds subscribed for sent by Express free of charge.

The Bonds may be had of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The net earnings of the Road for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broome-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Elm-st., 77.3x98x68.6x 99.8	nom.
Broome-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Elm-st., 77.3x98x68.6x 98.8	nom.
Charles-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of 4th-st., 20x24.4	$1,000
Charles-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of 4th-st., 20x24.4	1,000
Canal-st., n. s., No. 47, 24.3x90	18,500
Delancey-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Willett-st., 25x100.	22,000
Elm-st., e. s., near foot of lot No. 711, Bogardus' Farm, 25x80	nom.
Greenwich-st., w. s., 25.7 ft. n. of Charles-st., 81.2x 26.9x80.7x25	11,070
Norfolk-st., w. s., 176.6 ft. s. of Hester-st., 25x100.	31,500
Prince-st., s. w. corner of Bowery, 102.2x46x100x28.	32,500
Stanton-st., s. s., 16.9 ft. e. of Attorney-st., 18.8x64	7,000
4th-st., e. s., 80.3 ft. n. of Amos-st., 101.7x14.9x25x 7.4x70.7x21.10	10,600
31st-st., n. s., 317 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.6x98.9	nom.
33d-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	10,000
35th-st., n. s., 587.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 23.3x98.9	7,000
42d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	14,000
47th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 11th-av., 84x52x69x50	3,000
48th-st., s. s., 219.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x100.5	15,000
48th-st., s. s., 219.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x100.5	nom.
53d-st., n. e. corner 2d-av., 20.5x70	28,500
62d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	17,500
66th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x175	40,000
84th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x102.2	24,250
86th-st., s. w. cor. 1st-av., 150x204.4	45,000
106th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 201.10x100x100.11 x100.10x200	21,760
114th-st., n. s., 458.1 ft. e. of 4th-av., 31.3x100	21,000
115th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x100.10	6,000
118th-st., n. s., 435 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.11	2,500
119th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x100.10	nom.
119th-st., n. s., 243 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x100.10	nom.
120th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 5th-av., 161x48.9x irregular	nom.
142d-st., n. s. 604 ft. w. of 11th-av., 24.8x99.11	1,180
150th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 200x99.11	3,000
3d-av., n. e. corner of 56th-st., 50.5x80	82,000
7th-av., n. e. corner of 135th-st., 24x75	nom.
7th-av., n. e. corner of 135th-st., 24x75	6,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 165, (part of 2d floor,) 3 yrs., per year.	$2,800
Rivington-st., No. 198, (half of store,) 3 yrs., per yr.	600
46th-st., s. s., 66 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19x100.5, 10 years, per year	200
46th-st., s. s., 471 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19x100x42.6, 10 years, per year	200
64th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, 20 years, per year	200
158th-st., n. e. cor. St. Nicholas-av., 50x100, 10 years, per year	270
3d-av., No. 531, 10 years, 5 years, per year	2,350
5 years, per year	2,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x90	$1,300
Bainbridge-st., n. s., 135 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 100 x135	220
Colyer-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 6th-st., 50x100	1,825
Clay-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	700
Clay-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of Union-av., 85x100	2,300
Decatur-st., s. s., 575 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 200x73x 70.9 Bainbridge-st., n. s., 575 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 8x 113x74 Ralph-av. and McDonough-st., 100x175 McDougal-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 5x 200	3,200
Devoe-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Catharine-st., 25x100	500
Dodworth-st., s. s., 355 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x91.6.	600
Douglass-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	5,500
Hickory-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 80x100	2,800
Hickory-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x110	3,000
Leonard-st., e. s., 170 ft. s. of Norman-av., 25x100	1,300
Madison-st., n. s., 132 ft. e. of Classon-av., 4.7x6.4.	100
Prince-st., w. s., 80.8 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 21x 72.9	2,500
Prince-st., w. s., 189.8 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 22x85	6,000
Pulaski-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x100	2,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	5,000
Warren-st., s. s., 135 ft. w. of Powers-st., 20x100	550
3d-st., n. s., 22.3 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90	2,500
South 6th-st., e. s., 175 ft. w. of 12th-st., 25x100	200
South 8th-st., s. s., 103 ft. from 2d-st., 66x90, (deed 1857)	5,400
North 8th-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 1st-st., 25x100	3,525
38th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x200.4	2,000
40th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.2	400
De Kalb-av., s. s., 45 ft. w. of Canton-st., 25x106.7x 25.6x101.6	5,000
Grand-av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Gates-av., 100x101.6	9,000
Grand-av., e. s., 468 ft. s. of Gates-av., 75x103	12,000
Nostrand-av., e. s., 312 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 21x90	3,000
Perry-av., s. s., 80 ft. e. of New-York-av., 40x200	1,900
Washington-av., e. s., 181 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x115	6,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Astor-st. and Hanover-place, corner of, 25x100	$1,200
Bergen-st., e. s., 425 ft. from West Bank, 25x100	400
Broad and Vanderpool sts., south corner, 100x188.	6,000
Broad-st., w. s., 108 ft. s. of Crane-st., 25x100	800
Grand-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of South Orange-av., 53x 101	2,100
Orange-st., s. s., 30 ft. w. of Orleans-st., 83x101	16,000
Newark and New st., n. w. corner, 19x101	2,500
Quarry-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Broad-st., 35x90	1,500
Wickliff-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Cowper-st., 25x100	3,200

Bloomfield.

Newark and Pompton road, e. s., 145x189	$1,200

Jersey City.

Grand-st., s. s., 186 ft. w. of Warren-st., 21.4x100	$225

Hudson City.

Prospect-av., n. s., 287 ft. e. of Bergen Plank road, 75x134	$17,000
Newark-av., n. s., adjoining Jno. Headden's, 32x145	13,750
Scott-st., lot No. 14, block No. 3, Hespe & Weber's map, 25x100	550
Waverly-st., s. s., lots Nos. 15, 16, 17, map Waverly, 75x100	4,500

Bergen.

Washington-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Walnut-st., 16.4 x100	$1,400
West Side-av., near West View, 50x146	1,200

Union.

Maria-st., lot No. 272, block No. 27, 25x100	$255

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	83	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	8,560	Malt, bushels	2,500
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	279	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	263
Wheat, bushels	42,064	Lard, pkgs	200
Corn, bushels	8,641	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	98
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	35
Oats, bushels	2,409	Petroleum, bbls	2,603

ASHES—Have been moderately inquired for at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $8 87 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at full prices, including Java, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in active request and buoyant in price; but it closes tamely, and in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,718 bales, (of which 132 bales were to arrive,) including 1,640 bales to spinners, 4,526 bales to speculators, 67 bales to shippers and 2,485 bales in transit. Also, 100 bales Low Middling, March, 28⅛c.; 100 bales Low Middling, February, 28¼c.; 150 bales Low Middling, March, 28c.; 100 bales, private terms, ℔ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	27	27¼	27¼	27¼
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb.	28	28¼	28¼	28⅜
Low Middling, ℔ lb.	29	29¼	29½	29⅝
Middling, ℔ lb	29½	29⅞	30	30¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,806
Receipts last week	21,712
Receipts preceding week	20,880
Receipts since Jan. 1	34,560
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	333,947
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,679
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,921
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,485
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,680
Exports since Jan. 1	13,163
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	203,082
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,110
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,597
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,098
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,304
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,181,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	1,015,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	579,000
Exports, same time last year	530,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	295,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	235,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been in light request at easier prices. Jersey, extra brands, 37c.@38c.; State and Pennsylvania, 36c.@37c.; Ordinary Western, 34c.@35c.; Western, by express, 35c.@36c.; Canada, 35c.@36c.; Limed, 25c.@29c. ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are slow of sale at easier prices. Grapes are about over and quotations are dropped. We quote: Apples, Common, $3@$4; Apples, Greening, $4 75@$5; Apples, Baldwin, $4 75@$5; Apples, Spitzenburg, $4 75@$5; Apples, mixed lots, $4 25@$4 75; Cranberries, $16@$18 ℔ bbl. Dried Apples are more inquired for, and prices are higher. Unpeeled Peaches are firmly held, but the market is without material change. Peeled are selling readily at good prices. We quote: New Apples, State, 10½c.@11c.; New Apples, Western, 10c.@10½c.; New Apples, Southern, 9c.@10c.; New Peaches, prime, 27c.@28c.; Peaches, good, 18c.@20c.; Peaches, common, 10c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14½c.@15½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 10c.@10½c.; Blackberries, 20c.@21c.; Raspberries, 44c.@45c.; Cherries, pitted, 42c.@44c.; Plums, 28c.@30c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 5,650 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 20; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 75@$7 25; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 25@$7 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 20 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 70@$6 20
Extra State	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 80@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 80@ 7 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25@11 25
Extra Genesee	7 75@11 25
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	7 85@12 75

Southern Flour continues dull and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 480 bbls., at $6 50@$7 15 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 15@$14 25 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is quiet again at $5@$8 75, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $9@$11 for new extras, ℔ 196 lbs.; sales of 450 sacks. Rye Flour is inactive and heavy at $5 25@$7 75 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal is more active at $4 25@$5 50 for Western; $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey; $5 15 for Calorific and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is very dull at $3 75@$4 35 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired at about previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 38,500 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $1 57@$1 61, in store and delivered; and White California (a small lot) at $2 10 ℔ bushel. Corn has been fairly active, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,500 bushels, at 90c.@95c., chiefly at 93c.@94c., for New Mixed Western; $1 06@$1 10½ for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 92c.@$1 for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ℔ bushel. Rye has been quiet at $1 50 for Western; sales 3,900 bushels. Barley has been in good request at steady rates; sales 35,000 bushels, at $2 15 for Canada West and $2 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been lightly dealt in, at $2 10@$2 15 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand and held more firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 34,500 bushels Western at 78½c.@77c., in store, and 78½c.@79c., afloat, ℔ bushel. The receipts of Beans continue large, and although trade is better, the market is unsteady. Peas are dull and nominal. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $3 40@$3 50; Beans, Marrows, prime, $4 25@$4 30; Beans, Mediums, prime, $3 35@$3 45; Peas, Canada, free, $1 60 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is quiet but steady at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 8c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has attracted more attention, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; New-Orleans at 67½c.@80c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been less sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@54c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $4 50@$4 75; Resin at $2 50@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been rather more inquired for, and quoted firm, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1 02½; Bleached Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 70; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 96c.@99c.; Olive, $2 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more demand and quite buoyant at 20½c.@21½c. for Crude in bulk; 24c.@25c. for Crude in bbls., and 33½c.@36c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The market has been quiet since our last; prices have varied little. We quote: Monitor Potatoes, $1 50; Buckeye, $1 75@$2; Peachblows, $3 50@$3 50; Prince Alberts, $2 75@$3; Mercers, $2 75@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 50; Delaware Sweet, $6@$6 50; Onions, Red, $7@$8; Onions, Yellow, $7@$8; Marrow Squash, $2 25@$2 50 ℔ bbl.; Cabbages, $12@$16 ℔ 100; Russia Turnips, $2@$2 25 ℔ bbl.; Pumpkins, $10@$14 ℔ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of Poultry is fair and prices are good, considering the unfavorable weather that has prevailed during the past week. Game is not active, although the market is well supplied. We quote: Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 16c.@20c.; Geese, 12c.@16c.; Ducks, 16c.@20c.; Chickens, 14c.@18c. ℔ lb. Quail, ℔ dozen, $1 75@$2; Partridge, ℔ pair, $1@$1 25; Grouse, ℔ pair, 80c.@85c.; Venison, carcass, ℔ lb., 9c.@10c.; Venison, saddle, ℔ lb., 14c.@18c.; Ducks, mallards, ℔ pair, 65c.@75c.; Ducks, canvas backs, ℔ pair, $1@$2.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been extremely dull, the dealings having been confined to small lots at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $29@$29 25 for New Mess; $28@$28 50 for Old Mess; $27 25@$28 75 for Prime Mess; $29 for Thin Mess; $23 50@$25 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, including seller April, on private terms, and seller six months, at $28 75 ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 13½c.@14½c. for Western, and 14½c.@15c. for City ℔ lb. Cut Meats continue salable and buoyant. Sales equal to 190 packages, at 14c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in better supply and less request at irregular prices. Sales equal to 500 boxes, including Cumberland, part to arrive, at 14½c.@14½c.; Stretford, &c., at 15½c.@16c., and Short Clear at 16½c.@16½c. ℔ lb. Lard has been in limited demand and quite heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 tierces and bbls. at 18c.@19½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 18½c.@19c. for City, and 19c. for prime Western Steam, ℔ lb. Also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, February delivery, seller's option, on private terms ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $18@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 185 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce; sales 170 tierces. Beef Hams are less active at $30@$34 ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

The general Produce market during the week just closed has been devoid of the long anticipated tone, strength and activity, and business generally is not of a satisfactory character, although some slight improvement is shown; the principal bar to active trade continues to lie in the scarcity of money among dealers and the difficulty of making collections. The Butter market is without change since our last, trade dragging heavily for local and coastwise wants at unchanged quotations. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 9,148 packages, which, although light, leaves a considerable surplus unsold. The lowest grades of Butter have been in active request for bakers and culinary purposes, and the market is well cleared of that class of stock. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	43 @44
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	41 @43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	42 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb	35 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ℔ lb	25 @27

We have to note an advance of ½c. per pound on all the better grades of Cheese, with more movement for both local and export trade. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 1,674 boxes. The market closes with great firmness, and with a more assured prospect of the extreme views of holders being realized. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	19½@20
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb	17 @19
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	18 @19
Farm dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	16 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9 @13

SUGARS—Have been sparingly sought after at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 310 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 180 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 160,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c., chiefly at 12½c. for Prime; also 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@18c., and 31,500 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 250 bbls., at $1 02@$1 03 ℔ gallon. Market steady.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 23,500 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steamer, at 7½d.@8d. ℔ bushel. For Bristol, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Belfast, a vessel with grain, at 6s. 3d. ℔ quarter. Market dull and rather weak.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
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"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau, To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers; To represent Teachers who seek positions; To give parents information of good Schools; To sell, rent and exchange School properties. Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE. All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is unprecedented. Early applications desirable.
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DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE A few pupils to instruct in the English branches, French and music; a mother's care will be given to those intrusted to her; highest references given. Address Mrs. ANDERSON, No. 36 West 9th-st.

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MOTHERS' HOME.—STUDY RENDERED attractive. Collegiate course, Pestalozzian system, adapted to delicate, precocious children; all ages; three years' progress in one by finishing pupils. No. 56 West 45th-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoier, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Matthews, Polk, Ringgold, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mestayer and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'OEIL CREVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas. Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Geno, Petit, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—KATE KEARNY. Evening—ERNANI.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, FORTY WINKS, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Messrs. Bowler, Ferranti, Rosa, Colby and others.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
LECTURE BY GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Powers represented in the Peace Conference have agreed that they are not bound to enforce its conclusions.

The Prince of Wales Theatre, in London, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. No lives were lost.

A difficulty between Carlists and Liberals occurred in Tortosa, Spain, on Wednesday. The tumult was suppressed by the authorities. The Government is urged to send reinforcements to Cuba to suppress the insurrection there, and the Captain-General of Cuba has asked for 4,000 soldiers.

CONGRESS.

A number of petitions and memorials presented to the Senate yesterday were referred to Committees. Mr. MORTON introduced a bill for the relief of the widow of President LINCOLN, setting forth that he was killed during the rebellion by the enemies of the country, while performing the duties of President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and that consequently his widow was as much entitled to a pension as was the widow of any other officer who fell during the war. Mr. SUMNER proposed that the pension be made $5,000 a year. The bill was referred to the Committee on Pensions. Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a bill authorizing the President to give his consent to the landing of telegraphic cables upon our shores by foreign companies, provided foreign Governments granted the same right to American companies. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to enforce certain provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, which disqualified certain persons in the Southern States from holding office. The Senate then took up the resolution of the Legislature of Vermont, protesting against the consummation of a treaty with the Dominion of Canada, and declaring that our trade with foreign countries was not a proper subject for treaty stipulations, but should be regulated by a judicious tariff. Mr. MORRILL addressed the Senate at length in support of the resolution. The bill for the relief of Miss SUE MURPHY, of Alabama, for damages sustained during the war, was debated at considerable length. Without disposing of it the Senate adjourned.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Nevada, reported to the House from the Committee on Territories, a bill to regulate the boundaries of certain Territories. The bill proposes to absorb the greater part of Utah in the adjoining Territories. Its consideration was postponed on account of the illness of the delegate from Utah. Mr. VAN HORN made a lengthy speech in favor of the bill providing for the Niagara Ship Canal. General debate followed, and the House adjourned without taking action on the bill.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., says that the steamship *Gulf City*, while on her regular trip between New-York and New-Orleans, was wrecked off Point Lookout on Monday night. The vessel went to pieces in a few hours. There were twenty-five persons on board at the time, only three of whom are known to have been saved. These three were picked up by a passing steamer and conveyed to Wilmington. Their names are PATRICK MCCABE, ANTHONY THOMAS and HENRY MCARDLE.

Three more persons have died from injuries received in consequence of the explosion which occurred on the steamboat *Glide*, near New Orleans.

The Conservatives of King George County, Va., have appointed delegates to represent them in the Convention to be held in Richmond on the 10th day of February next, and instructed them to oppose the movement lately begun in favor of universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

A dispatch to the Toronto *Leader* denies the statement that Mr. BREGA represents the Canadian Government in the lobby at Washington, and declares that the Dominion has no representative in Washington except the British Minister, and he has not been asked by the Government to make any representation regarding a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty.

A man named WILLIAM TALBOT has surrendered himself to one of the deputies of the State Constable of South Carolina as one of the murderers of the late B. F. RANDOLPH, a colored Representative in the Legislature. He was for a long time a resident of Edgefield County, but more recently of Abbeville. It is said that he possesses valuable information in reference to the other murderers, and also in regard to the disturbances which are reported to have taken place in Abbeville during the last few months.

Judge SWAYNE, of the United States Circuit Court for the Cleveland (Ohio) District, has ordered the continuation of the naturalization cases now pending in that Court, until after the decision by the Supreme Court of the questions raised in the New-York naturalization cases that were carried up on a writ of error.

A complimentary banquet was given last evening at DELMONICO'S to JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., by the members of the New-York Bar, on his retirement from practice. Hon. F. B. CUTTING presided, and speeches were made by JAMES W. GERARD, Judge BLATCHFORD, DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia LUTHER R. MARSH, JAMES T. BRADY, and others.

Grammar School No. 27 yesterday presented twelve lady graduates with certificates of fitness to act as teachers.

The New-York Prison Association held its annual election of officers and Executive Committee yesterday afternoon. The annual report of the Society, containing matter of peculiar interest, will be ready in the course of a month.

The Arion Society held the first of a series of three private carnival parties last night at Germania Hall, Bowery, preparatory to the great masked ball at the Academy of Music on the 4th of February. It was a mingling of grotesque speeches and songs, followed by a ball. The next will take place on the 28th inst.

The Fruit-Growers' Club, an organization which has been meeting weekly for a year or more past, at No. 245 Broadway, permanently organized yesterday. It is hoped by the members that their meetings for the interchange of views will advance the art of horticulture and floriculture.

Cotton opened briskly yesterday at advancing prices, but closed dull and weak. Flour, Corn, Pork and Lard were easier in price and not in urgent request. A moderate business was reported in Wheat at steady rates; and in Oats and Hogs at rather higher figures. Petroleum was more sought after and was dearer. Freights were quiet and rates drooping.

The Tariff—Protection to the Foreign Manufacturer.

This journal, as our readers are aware, has no objection to a revenue tariff involving a fair amount of protection to home interests. It has, however, a strong objection to that form of tariff which is simply a protection to the foreign producer. That "subtle and effective form of protection" of which Mr. WELLS speaks as characterizing English legislation, permitting the English manufacturer to apply the largest amount of home labor to the smallest value of raw material under the cheapest conditions, thus guarding him effectively against foreign competition, is the kind of protection which we hope to see imitated here.

At present we have an ingenious scale of duties framed, under an act which might be entitled an "Act to protect English manufacturers," whereby various branches of home production are being carefully and slowly ruined, and the consumers are paying enormous and useless taxes. If merely our individual manufacturers were thus made bankrupts or reduced in business the loss might be borne with patience; but for every badly-laid protective duty each man, woman and child pay from their daily earnings or income. Every person in the Union is poorer when Congress enacts a tax which increases prices and bolsters up the foreign producer. The *seventy-nine per cent. increase* in each family's expenses since 1860, which Mr. WELLS has demonstrated, comes from just such careless legislation. It is true, indeed, as the enlightened views of modern political economy demand, that the advantage to the foreign producer is, other things being equal, a benefit to us; but if his profit is mainly our loss, the trade or exchange is a bad one, and its basis should be changed.

The theory of the last tariff was the opposite to the English theory of protection—that is to protect the raw material or elements necessary to various great manufactures, not to cheapen them. Congress began with the purpose of protecting certain important branches, such as ship-building, book-making, wool manufacture and others. Then came the cry from other interests. The copper miners urged that native copper has as good a claim to protection as any other product; the lumber and iron and cordage interests pressed the same argument for their products; the paper manufacturers clamored for duties on foreign paper, the wool-growers on foreign wool, and so on with the producers or growers of every one of the materials of our great manufactures. The result was that we protected the materials of our shipbuilding until we drove the manufacture of ships out of the country, so that in the epigrammatic words of Mr. WELLS, "To-day we can neither build, buy nor sell an American vessel." Every article which enters into the construction of an American ship is so dear, that our builders cannot for a day compete with foreign shipbuilders. This instance is the most striking of hundreds under the late tariff, because there is a necessary free trade in ships. Foreign ships cannot, except by a blockade, be prohibited from our ports, and they thus enter into unrestricted competition in all, except the coast trade, with American vessels, and in this one branch we have spread clearly before the world the unproductiveness of our industry under the present tariff.

But the same facts are true equally of other branches. We have protected materials for book-making until it is cheaper to make books in England, and import them against a high tariff, than to make them here. We have protected wool till we have nearly ruined the home manufacture. We have protected lumber and iron and materials, till we have almost stopped house-building. In numerous branches we have been studiously protecting the foreign producer, until, so unproductive has our manufacturing become, that, as Mr. WELLS says, if we had ships furnished to hand free of cost, we could make but a sparing use of them, as the high prices of our commodities prevent the profitable exchange that constitutes commerce.

It is a tariff, in the words of this able report, which "is based upon small issues rather than upon any great national principle; a tariff which is unjust and unequal; which needlessly enhances prices; which takes far more indirectly from the people than is received into the Treasury; which renders an exchange of domestic for foreign commodities nearly impossible; which necessitates the continual exportation of obligations of national indebtedness and of the precious metals, and which, while professing to protect American industry, really, in many cases, discriminates against it."

It is evident that such raw materials which enter into so many important manufactures, as dye-woods and dye materials, crude India-rubber, soda-ash, bleaching powders, guano, sulphur, hides and horns, hatters' furs, ivory, raw silk, gums, rags, jute, saltpetre, tin, and the like, should be admitted duty free. A tax on them benefits the foreign manufacturer alone. Above all, *lumber* ought to be free, for it enters, in cost of houses, into the expenses of every individual, and the home interest is independent of protection.

Will Congress permit this encouragement of the foreign manufacturer to continue, while our own producers are being ruined, and the whole country find their annual average expenses raised more than seventy-five per cent. in nine years? Under such a system of taxation, a few lucky speculators and enormously wealthy companies are made richer, but the great masses of the poor become poorer, and the middle classes find the utmost difficulty in meeting their necessary annual expenses. The consumer is everywhere paying taxes, which benefit either no one or only a few individuals.

Labor and capital are withdrawn from productive branches and turned to unprofitable ones, while the class who will gain most from our tariff are the English manufacturers.

The Manifest Destiny Debate.

We all remember the immortal Pogram, who wished it to be written on his tombstone that "He was a member of the Con-gress of our common country, and was ac-Tive in his trust," and whose eloquence was of the sort "calc'lated to make the British Lion put his tail between his legs and howl with anguish."

Strangely enough, this language has been usually interpreted as satire, and as containing a gross "libel" on the American Eagle; whereas, in the great House debate of Wednesday, Pogram was completely outdone. With a wealth of mixed metaphor that must throw effete European orators into despair, Mr. MULLINS said:

> "We are a city set upon a hill, and our light cannot be put under a bushel. We are a great light-house, and our influence should go forth to break the fetters of the enslaved and to destroy kingly dominations. We should spread out our arms like seas, that those in bondage should come to us. Republican life was the principle when God covenanted with man and made him a free agent, and despotism should no longer domineer over the world."

Truly we may ask, with Col. Diver, "Are there not flowery components in the language of our friend?"

And by as much as Mr. MULLINS surpassed Elijah Pogram in pyrotechnic patriotism, by so much did Mr. MAYNARD suppass Jefferson Brick, and Gen. BANKS outstrip Brick and Pogram combined. When we find Mr. MAYNARD declaring that it is an "influence on the banks of the Tiber," that has "kindled the disturbances in the heaven-adorned region of St. Domingo," we can only match it with Gen. BUTLER's doctrine that the Antilles and the Sandwich Islands "belong" to the United States "by position and *the laws of nature*." When we find Mr. SPALDING announcing, with an appearance of semi-official authority, that "if there were *anything* decreed in the counsels of Infinite Wisdom, it was the destiny of the American Government to spread itself over all this continent and the islands adjacent thereto," we can only tally it with Gen. BANKS' personal assurance that "the Providence of God had forced this subject" of protecting Hayti upon us, and accordingly "it could not be avoided by laying it on the table"—and then wonder at the daring impiety of the House in immediately *laying* it upon the table by a vote of nearly 4 to 1.

So, when we hear one gentleman saying that the "authority" for establishing protectorates was "the declaration of our national conventions and the imperial power of the ballot-box," we are not surprised to find another gentleman fathering manifest destiny on CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS and the Continental Congress; though the logic by which this last gentleman "supposed that when our fathers called their Congress and their money 'Continental,' they thereby embraced these Gulf Islands as belonging to our political future," is something we cannot quite comprehend.

There was only one possible way of handling this wild debate, and turning the whole thing into ridicule—and Mr. ROBINSON supplied it. When the House of Representatives was seriously debating a proposition to "extend protection to any islands in the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans which lie nearer to the coast of the United States than to that of any foreign Government," it needed Mr. ROBINSON to move an amendment "including *Ireland*," on the ground that "steam and the telegraph brought Ireland under the scope of the proposition, and made Ireland a country adjacent to the United States." This proposition (for which Mr. ROBINSON deserves the thanks of the country,) put a fine climax on the debate; and when he announced that "Ireland with a fair field will lick England any day," and that "England will not have peace until Ireland is incorporated into our Union," DICKENS' portrait-gallery was complete, and to the Bricks and Pograms and Scudders, Mr. ROBINSON added in his own person, Mr. Lafayette Kettle, whose dearest sentiment was "may the British Lion have his talons eradicated by the noble bill ot the American Eagle, and be taught to play upon the Irish Harp that music which is breathed in every shell that lies upon the shores of Green Columbia."

Compared with these lofty sentiments, how groveling are the words of Mr. DELANO, that "he did not know how much of this earth should be subject to us," and that "if we have a manifest destiny, it should be that which shows to the world that we have a Government which respects the rights of all nations, doing no wrong ourselves, and submitting to no wrong from others."

Mr. Hatch and Reciprocity.

The report of Mr. HATCH on the commercial relations of the United States with Canada is conclusive against the old Reciprocity Treaty. If the continuance or abrogation of *that* were the matter in controversy, we should confess that he had made out his case. No man did more, probably, to expose the one-sidedness of the former arrangement, and the bad faith of Canadian Ministers and legislators during its continuance.

But this is not now the point to be considered. The old treaty is out of the way. Whether good or bad, it is no longer worth writing about. The only use we can make of it is that of a guide when we come to adjust the details of another treaty. Ten years' experience of the working of reciprocal trade necessarily suggests the proper basis of any future arrangement. Even the unfairness of the Canadian authorities in the matter of discriminating duties deserves to be remembered only as a reason for guarding against the recurrence of the injustice. In this light only are the most telling portions of Mr. HATCH's report deserving of consideration.

The expediency of a new measure of reciprocity is not disproved by anything that Mr. HATCH has said. Mr. WELLS, who is a more impartial witness, is positive as to the inconvenience and injury occasioned by the absolute termination of reciprocal intercourse, and as to the wisdom of renewing it in some shape without delay. His testimony, we believe, harmonizes with that of the great body of business men, and with the interests of the whole people.

But we have no immediate expectation of reciprocity in any shape. Congress affords no reason to hope that the present session will yield anything satisfactory in regard to finance, revenue, or trade; and it were folly to suppose that reciprocity stands any chance of enactment apart from an exhaustive examination of the fiscal question.

Sue Murphy in the Senate.

The zeal of Democratic Senators in behalf of "SUE MURPHY" and her claim for compensation is at least intelligible. The more they embarrass the Government and cast discredit upon its condition, the better is it for their partisan purposes. They would rather not have the Treasury prosperous and the financial course of the country smooth, while the ruling power is in the hands of Republicans. And they know that their purpose cannot be promoted more effectually than by accumulating debt. Every addition they make to the national indebtedness furnishes them with a fresh illustration of recklessness and misgovernment. There can be no improvement of the public credit while these additions are possible.

Why Republican Senators lend themselves to a policy which is fraught with mischief, not to say danger, is not so apparent. The hardships and losses borne by loyal residents of the South during the rebellion were undoubtedly cruel and severe, but they were incident to the situation, and form no title to Governmental compensation. As a matter of humanity they had a right to expect succor and consideration wherever and whenever the national authority was reëstablished, and both were granted promptly and freely. More than this they are not justified in asking. Nor is Congress justified in entertaining propositions in their nature untenable, and which cannot be acceded to without exposing the Treasury to bankruptcy. It is not in the power of the Government to make money payments for all the sufferings and sacrifices endured, even by its friends, in the midst of a struggle which pressed hardly upon the whole country, and there is neither prudence nor equity in attempting a feat which points directly to national insolvency. These Southern claims to relief ought not to be granted if they could, and, though they were ten times stronger than they are, their settlement would be financially impossible.

The difficulty confessed by the Senators of determining whether "SUE MURPHY" was or was not as loyal as she professes to have been, illustrates the folly of opening the door to a class of claims which would seem designed to cover falsehood and fraud. Neither the Senate nor the most active of its committees could hope to discriminate between the genuine and the counterfeit, and either, we suspect, would soon abandon the attempt. The result may be imagined. If the champions of "SUE MURPHY" be listened to, we shall have an endless array of applicants, all converted by the help of perjury into suffering loyalists, and in the aggregate forming an interest strong enough to buy its passage through both Houses.

The only way to prevent wholesale knavery and rescue the Treasury from the peril which menaces it, is to refuse to entertain what is admitted to be the test claim. It is easy to understand why a woman's case has been selected for the experiment, but not so easy to comprehend the respect accorded to a pretence which appeals to the fears of those who resist it. The moral standing of a claim cannot be good whose advocates threaten the bondholders with repudiation if the Sue Murphys of the South be denied what they want. The most that can be said in support of the claim is, that the principle on which it rests merits an intelligent decision; and when Mr. FOWLER and others confound a question of this sort with the recognized financial obligations of the Government, they simply show how little their judgment should be trusted, and how indifferent they are to the honor and interest of the country.

Mr. Gladstone and the Approaching Session of Parliament.

The approaching session of the English Parliament seems likely to prove the most exciting that has been held for many years—certainly since 1832. It is true that, as we have frequently pointed out, the new House of Commons is composed of identically the same class, if not of the same men, as the last, electoral reform notwithstanding. The same men, in the great majority of cases, sit for the same constituencies, and probably half of the two hundred new members are brothers, sons, nephews or other relatives of their predecessors in the seats they now occupy. And even where the seat has gone "out of the family," the difference simply is that one influential landowner has been succeeded by another in a county, or one large manufacturer has taken a borough seat vacated by one of his rivals in business and in local influence.

At no general election, probably, has there been less change in the general composition of the House of Commons. In 1832, power was wrested to a great extent from the territorial aristocracy, and the introduction into the House of a large number of merchants and manufacturers was looked upon almost as a revolutionary innovation. But nothing similar has happened in consequence of the Reform bill of 1867, and yet the general feeling in England seems to be that changes of the most important kind are to be anticipated.

Very few, if any, of the Liberal leaders have yet declared open war upon the Established Church in England, and yet the presentation to a number of English livings which were recently offered for sale, realized next to nothing, would-be buyers openly expressing their belief that the Church in England would probably meet ere long with the same fate as that to which the Church in Ireland is already doomed. This may or may not prove to be the case, but the fact shows plainly enough the general distrust that exists in England as to the political future, and the general indisposition to risk anything in any investment which may possibly be subjected, at no distant period, to the interference of the Legislature. But a few months ago "livings" in the Church of England had their market value, just like any other species of real property, and that value could be estimated just as accurately; but now, without any direct attack on the Church, "presentations" and "advowsons" have become a drug in the market.

Changes of all kinds have been so rapid of late, and leading statesmen now talk so freely of "reforms" which a generation ago, or less, would have been stigmatized as "revolutionary," that a general feeling of uncertainty and bewilderment seems to pervade the entire class which is concerned, more or less directly, in the maintenance of "vested interests." No one can tell what is going to happen, and even though the House of Commons may be much the same personally, it is universally felt that its members are now amenable to very different influences from those which have controlled the action of its predecessors.

Under these circumstances, a great deal naturally depends upon the character and tendencies of the man who has risen to supreme power upon the advancing wave of Liberalism, and in whose hands is placed, to a great extent, the control of the new movement. Mr. GLADSTONE now occupies a position such as has never been held by any previous Prime Minister of Great Britain. That great changes in English institutions are impending, nobody can doubt; and it is equally certain that the party throughout the country which is prepared to initiate these changes, has deliberately chosen Mr. GLADSTONE as its leader. He is supported by an overwhelming majority, and nearly four hundred out of six hundred and fifty members of the House of Commons are pledged to follow his lead or be branded as deserters from their party, and with the fate of the "Adullamites" before their eyes, few are likely to risk the latter alternative.

In the coming session, Mr. GLADSTONE will have the opportunity, if ever a Minister had it, to prove himself a great statesman and a wise ruler of a great country at a most critical period. It may be said, without exaggeration, that he has it in his power to precipitate a revolution, with all the evils of violent and ill-considered change, or to guide and control the popular movement in England so that it shall inure to the lasting benefit of the Kingdom—to reform and ameliorate without unnecessary violence and upturning of deeply-rooted institutions. He may have certain weaknesses of temperament, but no one can doubt his great ability or his patriotism and integrity of character. It is clear, too, that he is really the popular leader of the day, popular we mean throughout the country, and not merely in the circles which arrogate to themselves, or have done hitherto, the making of Governments and the moulding of measures in England. He has a great future before him, and though surrounded by great difficulties, his opportunities for the highest distinction are still greater.

Criminal Appeals in the Federal Courts.

We see that Senator TRUMBULL has introduced a bill into the Senate to provide for the due execution of judgments of the Federal Courts in capital criminal cases. According to the synopsis of the bill which has been given, it provides that whenever a judgment of death shall be given in any United States Court, and the case "shall be carried to the Supreme Court by appeal or writ of error, in pursuance of law," the execution shall be postponed until the decision of the Supreme Court in the case, and it further provides for the execution of the decree, if the Supreme Court shall sustain the judgment.

We have no doubt that some such provision is needed in the criminal law of the United States. It does not, as we understand, make any change in the present law, but only provides for a state of things for which, at present, no provision is made. But it seems to us that if the bill is as stated, it will fall short of the object which it is intended to meet. It happens to be the fact, as the criminal law of the United States now stands, that no judgment can be carried to the Supreme Court in a criminal case, by appeal or writ of error. The only way in which a criminal case can be taken to the Supreme Court for review, is by procuring two Judges to sit on the trial of the case, and then procuring a division of opinion between them, as to questions of law involved. It was in this way, as will be remembered, that the question of the effect of the President's Amnesty Proclamation (we mean the one before the last) was taken up to the Supreme Court in JEFF. DAVIS' case. Chief Justice CHASE and Judge UNDERWOOD, who sat on the hearing of the motion to quash the indictment, either actually differed in opinion on the question, or perhaps only agreed to disagree, because they agreed that the questions involved were of such importance that they ought to be passed upon by the Supreme Court.

Mr. TRUMBULL's bill, then, should be amended so as to give a right to appeal from such judgments, and then the rest of his bill will be appropriate. Indeed, we do not hesitate to say, as we have said often before, that some provision ought to be made for appeals in all criminal cases. We do not mean that every criminal case should be appealed, but that some law should be passed, applicable not only to capital cases, but to all classes of offences, by which appeals might be taken to the Supreme Court without the present cumbersome machinery of two Judges and a division of opinion. Let an appeal be allowed wherever the Judge who tried the case shall certify that the questions are of sufficient importance to justify the appeal. That is substantially all that we get now, and to obtain this, under the present system, counsel have to arrange with the Judges that two of them shall sit in any particular case. Hence oftentimes arise delays and difficulties which might be obviated under a simpler system. This bill of Mr. TRUMBULL's furnishes a good opportunity to make a change for the better.

MINOR TOPICS.

We are quite sure that even with the loudest demands for economy, and the strongest opposition to unnecessary expenditures, the American people will approve the passage of the bill introduced in Congress yesterday by Senator MORTON, to give a pension (of say $5,000 per annum) to the widow of the late President LINCOLN.

Senator WILSON proposes to modify instead of repeal, the Tenure-of-Office law, and introduced a bill for that purpose yesterday.

The *Tribune* says it has "done its share toward exposing whisky frauds, fighting the battle a long time *single-handed and alone*." This is a little ungrateful on our neighbor's part. Through nearly the whole of its "fight" it had the able and effective aid of the DUPUYS and their affidavits, and the testimony of several other allies of the same stamp, in its endeavors to have District-Attorney COURTNEY, Collector BAILEY and other officials removed from office. The DUPUYS have already been convicted of fraud, and others probably will be. The *Tribune* is likely to be much more "single-handed and alone" in its peculiar campaign, after its old allies have taken up their quarters in the penitentiary, than it has been hitherto.

The formidable strength of the Cuban revolt may be seen from the demand of the new Captain-General to be reinforced by 4,000 additional troops. This will give him an army over 20,000 strong.

A bill providing for the further diminution of the dominions of BRIGHAM YOUNG, was introduced to the House yesterday by Mr. ASHLEY, of Nevada, who said it was favored by all the trans-Missouri representatives in Congress. The bill apportions the greater part of Utah among the States and Territories that adjoin it, and gives the Mormons little more than Salt Lake City. Mr. ASHLEY said that his original purpose was to blot out Utah as a separate Territory, but he had agreed to modify his measure. We believe the passage of this bill would be one of the best means of breaking down BRIGHAM YOUNG's power, and destroying that "twin relic of barbarism," polygamy.

The first number of *Punch* (London) for the current year, contains a preface inscribing the volume for 1869 to President GRANT. The preface is in the form of a dialogue between *Mr. Punch* and ULYSSES GRANT, and is doubtless intended to be very complimentary to GRANT; but it is a queer compliment to put foolish, vulgar and profane language into his mouth. *Mr. Punch* entirely misunderstands ULYSSES GRANT.

The President sent some remarkable nominations to the Senate yesterday. Among them were Mr. PERRY FULLER, to be Collector at New-Orleans; Mr. TOM FLORENCE, to be Assessor for the Second District of Pennsylvania, and Mr. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, of this City, to be Consul at Leeds. Mr. SAVAGE is the well-known Fenian Head-Centre, and it is desired that he be sent to England, in an official capacity, as a test of the citizenship question. In other words, he has incited war, if not levied war, against the British Government from this country, as Mr. LAIRD levied war against our Government from England; and he is to be sent as Consul to Leeds for the purpose of finding out whether such conduct is covered by the fact of his American citizenship. We doubt whether the English Government would recognize him if he were sent; but we have no idea he will be sent. We should count it a gross discourtesy, if not an insult, for the English Government to send Mr. LAIRD, or even Mr. ROEBUCK, as Consul to New-York; and we do not believe the Senate will send an avowed plotter against the English Government to represent us at an English port.

The proposition of Mr. ALLABEN, of Brooklyn, to make the position of Register of Kings County a salaried office, is a good one. A law which fixes the Register's salary at $6,000, allows him a deputy at $3,000, three index clerks and eight searchers at $1,200 each, a messenger at $1,000, and as many copyists as the public service may require at six cents a folio, cannot be complained of as ungenerous; and, we doubt not the office would not go begging at that. Had that been the arrangement last year the County Treasury would have been the gainer by $30,000 to $40,000, and the officials in charge would not have been tempted to make so many overcharges in fees as were complained of. We hope the bill will be put through, both for the public and private interests of our neighbors on Long Island.

WENDELL PHILLIPS never gets tired of "spitting" at GRANT. He is now out against him bitterly for his "childish reticence" and "obstinate silence." He compares him with the meanest and most contemptible character in American history, and describes him as "thoroughly American in the worst sense of the name during our worst times." He says he has "no extra trust in Mr. GRANT's knowledge of the indispensable preliminaries to Peace;" and it is evident from his recent diatribes that he is getting the loudest words in his fishwife's vocabulary ready for use against GRANT. We have no doubt that in less than a year from now ANDREW JOHNSON will stand forth as a statesman, saint and philosopher in comparison with the etchings of GRANT by PHILLIPS.

We incline to think that Mr. SUMNER is both sound and safe in saying of MAHLON LOOMIS, M. D.'s new mode of "telegraphing without the use of wires," that it is "*either* a great case of moonshine or else it marks an epoch in the progress of invention." But before that "appropriation of $50,000" is passed, it may be well to find out *which*.

It was unlucky for Mr. ASHLEY's Alaska scheme, (which, however, did not stand much chance anyhow,) that the very last news we got from that region was that "the Russians had mostly left, and accordingly Sitka was almost depopulated." Mr. ASHLEY should have broached his territorial plan earlier, when there were a few hundred Russians remaining; but, with the army taking care of itself, of the Esquimaux and the Indians, it was a little *too* much to ask for a "Legislature and Judiciary," to say nothing of a Governor and Secretary, at about $50,000 a year, for some 100 white men.

We notice several notable points appearing in the State Legislature despite the United States Senatorial excitement. The Broadway Surface Railroad is again getting into position for pushing; and the "Three-tier" road as well. There is no doubt we need some additional through facilities, and the three-tier scheme has the recommendation of wanting to run at one side of the great highway. But the Broadway Surface Road is bad without mitigation. It would obstruct traffic and seriously increase for many months the very evil on which it relies as a cause for coming into existence. Even if such a road could be laid in a single night by some all-powerful slave of "the Ring," its usefulness would be a debatable question. But our Ring doesn't believe in that kind of a job. How about the "new" Court-house?—it is not yet born, and already old!

The inauguration dancers in Washington are in a quandary over the Senate's refusal to let them pirouette in the Capitol rotunda, and yet do not want to pay $10,000 for a hall. In this exigency, why not resort to Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., who is a distinguished "operator" both in dances and finances? We venture to predict that the Erie and opera manager would smooth away for them all difficulties.

A recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes, from a paper by Dr. HAWKSLEY, a statement that £7,000,000, or thirty-five million dollars in gold, is spent for the relief of distress in London every year. The *Gazette* mentions this striking fact for the special benefit of Americans, (1) to correct their impression that the poor in England are left to starve without an attempt to save them,—(2) to suggest to Americans in London the wisdom of *not* "distributing largess to professional beggars in the street," (a custom to which we did not know that Americans were largely addicted,) and (3) to caution them against allowing their own poor laws from ever getting into such a plight as the English. If there is anything more startling than the enormous sum given for the relief of the poor in London, it is the very small impression made by it on the aggregate poverty and wretchedness of that city. There is certainly good ground for the warning the *Gazette* gives us in this matter. In proportion to the population we are inclined to think there is quite as much of squalid poverty and suffering in New-York as there is in London; and as things are going on, when it becomes as large and as populous, there will be more. The law in this country does less for the relief of the poor, or for preventing the growth of poverty, than is done in England. Natural causes tending to the same result are less effective here than there, taking the country as a whole, because we have more room: but in great cities like this there is but very little difference, and that little, we are inclined to think, is against us.

We can tell the honest members of the State Legislature whom they should *not* vote for in the contest for the Senatorship. They should not vote for any candidate who has attempted to obtain their vote through corrupt means, or who has sought to influence them through the use of money, or who has tried in any way to seduce them into his support through any agency not approved by the highest sense of honesty and integrity. Refuse to vote for such a man under any circumstances—no matter what may be his party standing or personal ability. If we would save the State we must destroy corruption, and defeat corrupt politicians.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

The Stranger in the City—Washington in a Gray Mist—Society, Fashion and Politics.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11, 1869.

The stranger, who, in his night travel has slept through all the approaches to Washington, must experience an odd sensation on making his first acquaintance with its sloppy, slippery thoroughfares in the gray of the dawn. The street-car, filled with a despondent set of creatures depressed by the need of their early eye-openers, seems to be jolting through open country, with a city in the distance. Now the mist, steaming up everywhere around, opens and discloses some public building with the hamlet which it has huddled about itself; now a lofty Heaven gives the glimpse of a waning moon, the morning-star flames out, a red and yellow sunrise burns behind the silver cloud of the Capitol dome, and the whole city, in its splendor and its squalor, would be bare to view, if it were possible to map out at once in the mind or before the eye anything but the slightest segment of a place that has as much the effect of lying round loose as if an earthquake had shaken it. The stranger's bewilderment will be still further increased by a stroll upon the avenues, which have a fashion of turning out in the most accommodating way for any edifice that fancies their situation, and to keep upon which he is so perpetually crossing one street or losing his way down another, that it is hard not to imagine himself metamorphosed into a spider walking across a web.

Washington is, in fact, a place by itself; unless some of Mr. TRAIN's Western cities have adapted themselves to the scale of the Western wilderness, there can hardly be anything like it in existence. Its concentric labyrinth is unique among the mob of checker-board cities. One comes upon it out of the bustle and hurly-burly of New-York, as one would come upon a solitude, for were Broadway emptied on the avenue it would scarcely make a ripple; and no stranger contrast can be imagined than that presented between the crookedness of Boston, with the picturesque openings of its hill-built streets, narrow to oppression, and the wide ways and the opulence of sky, the width and height of Washington.

It is very much the fashion to decry Washington as an altogether odious and abominable region; but wherefore, one is at a loss to say. Its comforts and its pleasures are very much the same as those of other large places; if it takes you all day to go anywhere, you are but too well repaid on arriving—for life indeed is at concert-pitch here, and there is such an emphasis and accentuation of excitement and emotion that one lives here, as it were, two lives in the ordinary span of one. While, on the other hand, if you should desire it, nowhere else are you so magnificently let alone. To the imaginative person, its breadth of horizon, its lofty reaches of atmosphere, are a perpetual refuge; the advantage of the town and the enjoyment of the country are his at once; while, should he need social stimulus, he can meet it at every turn in those who throng here either with axes to grind or wits to sharpen, and the attrition of eager minds he will find giving a light and easy sparkle to the social tone that well might rival Paris, if Paris were not occupied with frivolities and Washington with tremendous continental interests.

Washington, in truth, is not peopled by fools, but by the ability of the nation. In the background of its resident population there is as much solid culture as in any other city; and if its dignitaries and officials of the time-being did not arrive here by means of the last scholasticism, they came because they had the power to do so,—and power, rather than culture, is the need of a generation that has a continent to open. Each individual represents a certain crude superiority, full of interest; he does not write books, it may be, nor perhaps, does he read many, but he is a book himself; this one is intellectual force, that one executive; he uses bad grammar, it is very likely, but his brain is a pocket for great ideas. In the New World, as in the old, first ACHILLES, and afterward HOMER. The West, in fact, is an education in itself; it is the West that predominates and rules to-day; and one cannot be dealing with the problems of nature, developing deserts, overcoming oceans, penetrating mountain ranges, feeding an empire and almost a world, without acquiring a kindred greatness to the subjects handled. Weariness and satiety, therefore, are not the common experience of those who live in this place long enough to know it, and all the more because festivity so constantly relieves the greater theme of the hour, and one meets women full of gentle brilliancy, fit wives and daughters to those who claim them, yet by no means the sort that despise the glory of garments, but who rather so invest themselves with the sheen of fabrics and flowers and jewels and laces that, if not in her actual person, yet by virtue of her raiment, every woman seems lovely as a picture.

The prevailing tone of feeling here is very different from that of last Winter. Then, the sense of outrage suffered by both of the two parties contending on the scene produced an acrimony with which the very air sometimes tingled. Now, the politics of the past are altogether in abeyance, the reconstruction situation is accepted, and schemes of an entirely different nature absorb the thought. Perhaps the greatness of our country, our absolute indestructibility as a people, could not be better displayed than in this fact. Last Winter we trembled with apprehension, terrified by encroachment, on the brink of anarchical precedent—a phantom of the disruption of the Government hanging over us like a cloud full of tempest. Now, the whole thing is forgotten; we stand as firmly as do our everlasting hills, and recent combatants are striking hands over projects so immense that their ancestors would have deemed them the merest visions of Alnaschar; for Manifest Destiny is here at last, and the Man on Horseback has planted his foot in the stirrup.

It is not enough that we are causing enormous wildernesses to become the gardens of the world; that a vast system of railways is interlacing every region and sending the nation's heart's blood pulsating freely between its nearest and remotest sections; that the cut across the Isthmus of Darien is to mingle two oceans in one, diminish the circumference of the globe after the ratio in which any two sides of a spherical triangle are greater than the third, and take toll of all the commerce of the earth; that the Niagara Ship Canal is to fetch craft from Calcutta to Chicago without breaking bulk, unlock the granary of the great lake bottoms and carry the Atlantic Ocean half way across the continent. Not content with such undertakings and possibilities, with rendering such account of the territory that has been given into our hands, as we recover balance we are stretching out those hands to grasp still more. Canada and Mexico hang before us in nebulous splendor, ready to be resolved into stars, and we are about to extend a Protectorate over Cuba, Hayti and St. Domingo, which shall give us the keys of the Gulf, make us the masters of our own coast, as we have never been before, and, in the end, enrich us as if we were Spaniards of the fifteenth century.

Nor, satisfied with such material advances, is there pause. But, in order to heal our financial diseases, we have gone delving down beneath the very roots of all political economy and national interchange; and in Gen. BUTLER's startling speech to-day, an idea has been broached which must be either the most chimerical of all, a leaf borrowed from the Utopian code, or else the grandest step in financial progress ever taken—advising us, as it does, to dispense with gold and silver other than as marketable bullion for those that want them and have commodities to give for them—symbols of no more inherent value than cowrie-shells or wampum—and to trade, instead, on the basis of the public faith, a currency which, he declares, shall really be the exponent of national ability and tangible wealth, and whose use shall bind the body politic together in one blood and one breath, and make us twice and thrice a nation. Whether the principle be fact or falsity, it is so novel and so prodigious, revolutionizing money as it would if carried into practice, that it takes the breath away to think of it.

Meanwhile, in the repeal by the House of the Tenure-of-Office bill, there is a promise of the Government's preservation of all its old original functions, and again standing "four-square to every wind that blows."

You see that, on the whole, the Winter is not likely to be devoid of interest. Nevertheless, the floating crowd about town is small, its tributaries waiting for the season of the inauguration. The office-seekers of the last Administration have departed, and of the next have not arrived; and what few politicians have not given way to men of ideas are in as fortunate a fix as those happy sailors who, having steered completely round the world, come out of the Thursday of east longitude, into the Thursday of west longitude, and have two duff-days in their week. For with two Administrations in full blast, there is certainly duff, and to spare, for every politician in Washington. DOMINO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

There are few more pleasant comedies than "She Stoops to Conquer." It is filled with the most ingenious confusions, both of plot and dialogue. The characters are types of their time; not the best types, perhaps, but amusing ones, and well sustained to the end. The language is in GOLDSMITH's happiest vein, with just sufficient sentiment in it to appeal to the young imagination. This work was admirably given last evening—so admirably that it is difficult to discriminate in the merits of the artists. Mr. LESTER WALLACK's *Young Marlowe* is well known. It is conceded to be one of his best personations. The *Hardcastle* of Mr. JOHN GILBERT is in every way a good performance, as is also the *Mrs. Hardcastle* of Mrs. VERNON. The *Tony Lumpkin* of Mr. GEO. HOLLAND is still as funny as of old. Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD was well dressed, quiet and gentlemanly as *Hastings*. Miss ETTINGE as the heroine (*Miss Hardcastle*) was in every way charming. The scene in the fourth act, where she expresses her affection for *Marlowe*, was given with sweetness and simplicity. Mrs. JENNINGS was also good as *Miss Neville*. Indeed, every one contributed to an admirable performance. The piece will be repeated on Tuesday.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

This is the title given to the beautiful building erected by Mr. PIKE and purchased by Messrs. "GOULD & FISK, Jr." Beyond this alteration in the name there is little or no change. The entire company remains as under Mr. BATEMAN's rule, and "La Perichole" will run its prosperous career to the end. Mr. ADOLPH BINGFELD has been appointed manager of the opera, and we venture to say that a better selection could not have been made. This is the last week of the ballet troupe headed by Mlle. DE ROSA, a quick and spirited *danseuse*.

STEINWAY HALL.

The second of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' excellent series of symphony *soirées* will take place on Saturday evening. The programme contains but three numbers; they are, however, all important, and two of them are new. The first is a musical character-sketch on the prevalent subject of "Faust," by RUBINSTEIN. It is numbered as the 68th of the author's works, and is certainly an interesting contribution to the modern *reportoire*. Succeeding this is a Spring-fantasia opus 23 by GADE. Both these works are played for the first time in America. GADE's work is peculiar in its construction. There are three movements, each reflecting a different shade of *allegro*, a vocal quartette, and parts for piano and orchestra. The quartette is composed of Miss MARIA BRAINARD, Miss PAULINE BIMELER, Mr. WM. GROSCHEL and Mr. MARCO DUSCHNITZ. The piano partition will be sustained by Herr FERDINAND VON JULEN. The last piece on the programme is BEETHOVEN's 7th symphony in A, opus 92.

MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

This favorite *cantatrice* will give her second and last grand concert at Steinway Hall to-night, assisted, as on the previous occasion, by Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Signor FERRANTI, Mr. CARL ROSA, and Mr. J. LEVY, the renowned cornet-à-piston. Mr. COLBY presides at the piano. The programme promises a number of *morceaux* of the most varied kind, and their performance will certainly be perfect. Among the novelties will be a song by STEPHEN MASSETT, called, "When Shall I See my Darling Again?"

MATINEES TO-MORROW.

OFFENBACH's popular opera, "La Perichole," will be given to-morrow afternoon at the "Grand Opera House," (lately Pike's.) The doors will be opened at 1 o'clock, and the performance will commence at 2.

At the French Theatre the *matinée* performance of HERVE's opera, "L'Œil Crevé," which has been received here with great favor, will commence at 1 o'clock, the doors being opened at 12:15.

A "grand family *matinée*," whatever that may be, will be given at the Tammany at 2 o'clock.

"Humpty Dumpty" *matinée*, with the new railroad sensation, at 1:30.

The last *matinée* but one of BROUGHAM's play, "The Emerald Ring," will be given at the Broadway at 1 o'clock.

Gen. McClellan's Letter Declining the Presidency of the University of California.

The following letter from Gen. McCLELLAN, declining the Presidency of the University of California, has been received by the Secretary of the Board of Regents:

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 8, 1868.

To Andrew J. Moulder, Secretary Board of Regents, University of California:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official notification of my election as President of the University, by the Board of Regents. I have written to His Excellency Gov. HAIGHT upon the subject, and while obliged to repeat in this letter that I must, with sincere regret, decline the honor conferred upon me, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to repeat the expression of my deep appreciation of the very distinguished honor conferred upon me, and of my warm thanks to the members of the Board, for their great kindness to me, and am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Powers Represented in the Peace Conference not to Enforce its Decision.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

It has been agreed that the Powers represented in the Conference on the Eastern question shall not, by reason of their participation in the Conference, be held bound to enforce its conclusions.

The Press of London and Paris almost unanimously condemn the attitude of Greece in insisting on representation in the Conference.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 14—Evening.

The Conference on the Eastern question held another session this afternoon. M. RANGABE, the Minister of Greece, was absent as before. The Press of this city generally urge the continuance of the Conference. It is understood that the Greek Government is preparing a diplomatic circular to the foreign Powers on the questions at issue.

SPAIN.

A Carlist Demonstration at Tortosa—The Cuban Insurrection.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 14.

A tumult occurred in Tortosa yesterday, growing out of a quarrel between the Liberal and Carlist Parties. It was suppressed by the authorities, and the city is now quiet.

The journals here urge the Government to use all means to strengthen the hands of Gen. DULCE in Havana, and demand that 10,000 additional troops be sent to Cuba to render the possession of the island secure.

The Government authorities received a dispatch yesterday from DULCE, the Captain-General of Cuba, asking for reinforcements. The General thinks he can suppress the insurrection there with 4,000 additional troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Destruction of the Prince of Wales Theatre by Fire.

GLASGOW, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Prince of Wales Theatre in this city was totally destroyed by fire last night. No lives were lost.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The mammoth steamship *Great Eastern* has commenced to take on board the submarine cable of the Franco-American Atlantic Telegraph Company. It is expected that she will sail in June next to lay the cable from Brest to the American coast.

HAYTI.

More Successes by the Revolutionists Reported—Their Armies Strengthened.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The following news has been received from Hayti:

Gen. ALEXIS has captured Fort St. Michael, and it was reported that he had also carried Fort Liberté, near Onanaminthe. All the positions captured by the forces of SALNAVE in the vicinity of Jacmel have been retaken by the revolutionists. Several of the latter were killed during a recent engagement by the bursting of a cannon. The revolutionary armies had been greatly strengthened, and were preparing to attack Port-au-Prince and Gonaives. President SALNAVE, at last accounts, was at Petit Riviere, near Miragoane, with all the members of his Cabinet. On account of the absence of the President from Port-au-Prince, the French Admiral had been unable to effect any arrangement with the Haytian Government.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Steamship Gulf City—Twenty-two Persons Drowned.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 14.

The steamship *Gulf City*, Capt. STEWART, bound from Galveston to New-York, went aground off Point Lookout at 10 o'clock on Monday night, and in a few hours was dashed to pieces. Three of the crew, named PATRICK McCABE, of Jersey City, ANTHONY THOMAS and HENRY McARDLE, of New-York, were picked up by the steamer *W. P. Clyde* on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and brought to this city. There were twenty-five persons on board the ill-fated steamer, and only three are known to have been saved.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Annual Meeting of the Boston Social Science Association—Debate on the Price of Food.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The annual meeting of the Boston Social Science Association was held in this city this evening. There was a very large attendance, great interest being manifested by the community in the question of the price of food. After the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY for President, the discussion of the question was at once taken up. Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY made a powerful address, showing the causes that are at work to raise the price of food. After referring to writers on political economy to show that the price of food depended on the demand and supply, he said that statements frequently made that speculators regulated the price of corn, wheat, &c., were entirely without foundation, as the product was too great for any combination to control. The producers, not the speculators, make the prices that exist. In New-England it was the corporations which have control of the prices of transportation. He then proceeded to show upon English statistics what it cost per mile to transport grain, and drew conclusions as to the price that ought to rule here. He said the freight tariffs were exorbitant, and unless the people took some action they would increase to such a rate as to create a famine in New-England. To-day a few men, like FISK, VANDERBILT and DREW, held the keys to the great Western granary, and we could get supplies only at their bidding. He showed now $44,000,000 in watered railroad stock had been issued by the railroad corporations, and that the consumers at the East were obliged to pay the additional tariff necessary to meet the dividend declared on this fictitious stock. He quoted the action of the Massachusetts Legislature, forbidding the issue by the Boston and Albany Railroad of additional stock unless the cash therefor was actually paid in; and stated that a like action by the Legislature of New-York and a few other States would materially cheapen the necessaries of life. Instead of paying a tax on shares that have not cost the holder a cent, the people should receive their grain from the West at the price ruling there, adding only the actual and necessary cost of transportation.

The speech was full of figures and facts, and called out the hearty applause of the Association. Mr. QUINCY was followed by a number of wealthy men and prominent members of the Legislature, nearly every one agreeing essentially with the prominent ideas expressed by him. The question has created so much interest that it is to be resumed at a future day.

Message of Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin—The Senatorial Question.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 14.

GOV. FAIRCHILD's message to the Wisconsin Legislature this morning indicates the State debt to be $2,252,057. The receipts last year were $982,870, and the disbursements $946,518. All the State institutions are in a flourishing condition.

The United States Senatorial contest is yet undecided. CARPENTER's friends claim that he has forty-seven votes pledged, while only forty-four are required. WASHBURNE's friends allow CARPENTER but twenty-five votes. The other candidates expect to win by CARPENTER and WASHBURNE destroying each other's chance. The nominating caucus will meet next Tuesday.

A negro horse thief was taken from the jail at Murfreesboro last night at 12:30 o'clock by some fifteen or twenty Kuklux, and carried off. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon nothing has been heard as to his fate.

The Canaan Child Murder—Postponement of the Trial of Mrs. Brown.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 14.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, Judge MILLER presiding, the case of JOSEPHINE BROWN, under indictment as an accessory before the murder of ANGIE STEWART, was set down for the first week of the April Term. In making the motion for a postponement, District-Attorney LONGLEY read a letter from MARSHALL B. CHAMPLIN, Attorney-General, urging upon the Court the importance of giving to the public prosecutor an opportunity of making a further effort to procure the attendance of the foreign witnesses, and suggesting that if further time was allowed, an application to the Legislature of the State might be made, whereby such authority would be given the Courts as would enable them to secure the attendance of the desired witnesses.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Examine the Stock Books of the New-York Central Railroad Company.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The following is the report of Messrs. PECKHAM, STEBBINS and GRISWOLD, the Committee appointed to examine the stock matters of the New-York Central Railroad Company:

At a meeting of the directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the 9th day of December, 1868:

Resolved, That although the Board of Directors of this Company have full confidence in the correctness of the stock account of the Company, and have no doubt as to the validity of every share outstanding, they do, nevertheless, for the greater satisfaction of the stockholders, invite Hon. RUFUS W. PECKHAM, of Albany; Hon. CHARLES STEBBINS, of Cazenovia, and Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy, to act as a committee to examine the stock-books of the Company and report thereon.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolution we have examined the stock-books of the New-York Central Railroad Company, and find that by the consolidation agreement of May, 1853, the capital stock of said Company was fixed at $23,085,600, being the amount of the capital and convertible bonds of the several Companies consolidated. Of these convertible bonds, $18,200 were paid off and never converted, leaving the amount of capital under said consolidation agreement $23,067,400.

This amount was subsequently increased by the addition of the capital of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls, the Lewiston and the Rochester and Lake Ontario Roads, $932,600, making the entire capital on the 8th of August, 1859, $24,000,000. Since that time the following issue of convertible bonds, and none others have been authorized and made by the Company, viz.:

First—An issue of $3,000,000, payable in 1864, with a convertible privilege for a certain period. None of these bonds were ever converted, but were paid in cash at maturity.

Second—The issue of $2,990,000, payable August, 1876, and convertible until August, 1869. Of the convertible bonds thus issued there have been converted into the capital stock of the Company:

In the year ending Sept. 30, 1863..........	$209,000
In the year ending Sept. 30, 1864..........	177,000
In the year ending Sept. 30, 1865..........	205,000
In the year ending Sept. 30, 1866..........	210,000
In the year ending Sept. 30, 1867..........	1,736,000
In the year ending Sept. 30, 1868..........	243,000
Total..................................	$2,780,000

Thus, adding to the capital stock of the Company $2,780,000, the capital of the Athens Road added, being $2,000,000, making the entire capital stock of the Company, as shown by its report on the 30th day of September, 1868, $28,780,000. Since the 30th of September, 1868, $10,000 more of these bonds have been converted, leaving now outstanding $195,000.

In regard to any apprehension that may be entertained of an over issue of stock, we deem it proper to state that in our opinion the regulations governing the issue and transfer of the certificates of stock of this Company are as perfect as such regulations can be made. They provide that all the stock registered in New-York at the transfer office now kept by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., shall also be registered at another office, now the Union Trust Company, and all certificates be signed by both the transfer agent and register, in addition to the signatures of the President and Treasurer of the Company, and that no share of the stock shall be transferred on the books more than once on each day. The register in no case signs a certificate of stock without the surrender to, and cancellation by him, of a previously issued certificate for the given number of shares. A like system is in operation at the Albany office, by which all certificates of stock issued at that office are also registered and signed by the Union Trust Company in New-York. For the purpose of testing the accuracy of the stock-books, we have examined the dividend books made and used for the payment of dividends for the last five semi-annual dividends, both at the Albany and New-York offices, where alone dividends are now paid, and find that the number of shares borne upon these books in the aggregate corresponds exactly with the number of shares outstanding at the time of each dividend, as shown by the stock-books of the Company. From the examinations made by us, we find, and therefore report, that the amount of the capital stock of the New-York Central Railroad Company, outstanding on the 16th day of December, 1868, was $28,795,000, and in our opinion it is scarcely possible that there can be any error in this statement of the amount.

(Signed)
R. W. PECKHAM,
C. STEBBINS,
JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1867.

Attempt of a Convict to Escape From Sing Sing Prison.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Jan. 14.

A convict named HENRY WILSON *alias* George Cahill, attempted to escape from Sing Sing Prison yesterday. A teamster had driven into the yard of the Prison, leaving some convicts loading his wagon with wood. During the absence of the teamster, WILSON crawled into the wagon, and was covered up by other convicts. The teamster returning, and not supposing anything wrong, drove off. When the wagon got out of sight of the Prison, the convict jumped out and took to the woods. The teamster notified the Prison authorities, when a squad was sent in search of him, which succeeded in recapturing him at Pleasantville. This is the fifth time WILSON has attempted to escape, and the third time he has been out of the Prison grounds.

The New-Jersey Legeslature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 14.

A bill was passed in both Houses to-day, authorizing the oath of office to be administered to the Governor elect on Tuesday night, in Taylor's Hall, instead of in the Senate Chamber, so as to afford an opportunity to all to witness the ceremony.

The Committee on the State Prison Affairs recommend a thorough change in the management of the prison. A bill was to-day recommended to be framed for taking that institution out of the hands of political parties, and for placing the management of the finances in other hands than the keeper.

Killing of a Deputy United States Marshal in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 14.

In Napierville, Dupage County, in this State, Tuesday night, JAMES LAIRD, Deputy United States Marshal, of Wyoming Territory, was killed by CHAUNCEY BAILEY as he was entering Mr. BAILEY's bedroom, BAILEY suspecting improper intercourse with a woman who, it was alleged, had previously eloped with a Universalist minister. The citizens generally justify the homicide.

This afternoon warrants were issued for the arrest of four policemen charged with causing the death of the late Judge TYLER. The parties will be arraigned before Justice DE WOLFE on the charge of manslaughter.

Horrible Treatment of a Child in Louisville by Its Father.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 14.

A few nights since a man named WEATHERS, living in the lower portion of the city, while under the influence of liquor, asked his little boy, 4 years old, to spell a word which it was impossible for the child to do. WEATHERS seized him by the hair and picked up a stick and beat the child until the flesh upon the body was lacerated in many places, heeding not the cries of the little one who pleaded for mercy. He then picked it up and held it over the hot fire in the stove until its whole body was burned to a blister. WEATHERS was subsequently arrested.

The Lebanon Springs Railroad.

LEBANON, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 14.

The track of the Lebanon Springs Railroad is completed to Chatham Four-Corners, connecting with the Harlem Railroad. Trains will run through to Bennington, Manchester, Rutland and Montreal by this line in a few days.

Lieut.-Gov. Cumback, of Indiana, Nominated for Senator.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Republican caucus to-night nominated Lieut.-Gov. CUMBACK for United States Senator. Gen. GRESHAM was nominated for Agent of the State at New-York.

The Maine Senatorial Question.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Jan. 14.

Democratic members of the Legislature to-night in caucus, nominated as their candidate for United States Senator Hon. A. P. GOULD, of Thomaston.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 14.

The House to-day elected JOHN MORRISSY, Sergeant-at-Arms, thus concurring with the Senate.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 14.—The State Senatorial Committee, consisting of Messrs. LOWRY, RANDALL, WHITE, McCANDLESS and BROWN, leave this city to-morrow for New-York, to take part with the Congressional Committee in the reception of the remains of the late DARWIN A. FINNEY, whose remains will be taken from New-York to Philadelphia for interment.

TORONTO, Canada, Jan. 14.—At a public meeting held at St. Lawrence last night to consider the action of the Government in connection with the Georgian Bay Canal, a large number of people were present. Resolutions were passed condemning the Government for refusing to allow petitions in favor of granting land to the Company to be received by the Legislative Assembly, and censuring the conduct of Mr. CAMERON as a member of the Government, and requesting him to resign his seat.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The dry goods store of S. J. COUCH, at Cold Springs, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, the thieves forcing an entrance through the snow window, and robbing the store of $800.

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 14.—A valuable stock barn, owned by Mr. WARE, near this city, was burned last night, with the contents, consisting of thirty valuable cows, several yoke of oxen and seventy tons of hay. The loss is $12,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The annual Convention of editors was held here to-day. One hundred and twenty names are enrolled on the list of members.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Jan. 14.—SAMUEL TRYON, a cigar manufacturer of this town, has failed for $50,000. His assets are about twenty-five per cent.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—The new ship *Sovereign of the Seas*, 1,500 tons, has been sold to LAWRENCE, GILES & Co., of New-York, for $120,000.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE VILLE DE PARIS AND CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The steamships *Ville de Paris*, from Havre Dec. 31 and Brest Jan. 2, and the *City of New-York*, with Liverpool dates to Dec. 30, and Queenstown dates to Dec. 31, reached this port yesterday. Capt. SURMONT, of the first-named vessel, will accept our thanks for late Paris papers.

The London *Star*, of Dec. 30, says: "After the business proper of the deputation from the Mutual Land, Emigration and Colonization Company to the American Minister, a day or two since, had been concluded, a question was asked his Excellency respecting the naturalization of British subjects in America, the answer to which has not been reported in any of the papers. It is important at this time, as bearing upon the naturalization question. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, in reply to the question, said: 'You will have no difficulty whatever, if you do become citizens of America, and return to your own country, on being called upon to do any act here, on the ground that you owe any allegiance to the Government of England. The treaty entered into between the two Governments, and sure to be ratified by the Senate, provides that whoever is naturalized in the United States, who was formerly a native of Great Britain, will be, when he comes to the United Kingdom, entitled to all the rights of a native-born American citizen. Whenever you return here you will be clothed with the protection of America as much as if you had been born in America. We consider you in point of law a citizen born with us, entitled to all our rights, and that we are under obligations to protect you the same as we would those born on our soil.'"

SPAIN.

Henri de Bourbon in Favor of a Republican Form of Government.

The following letter from the Infante Don HENRY of Bourbon, (brother-in-law of Queen ISABELLA of Spain, and brother of the King,) is addressed to the Provisional Government of Madrid:

GENTLEMEN: When I observe the feverish ambition which devours the Duke of Montpensier; when I witness the explosion of pretensions hatched for many a year to take possession of the monarchial power in Spain—in Spain, free and independent, to which he returned without honor as a fugitive when his father, LOUIS PHILLIPPE, fell from the throne by that providential justice which marks chastisement on the brow of certain Kings; when everybody knows that he has no title and no right to our country, so jealous of its dignity, more than the hospitality which all civilized people accord to those who take refuge in it when driven from their own; when I examine this stranger, a Prince without energy or elevation of character, and so full of vanity and selfishness that he thinks everything due to him, and that no one in the world should refuse him the distinguished honor of becoming his courtier; when his cupidity accepts with one hand the gifts and favors of ISABELLA II., and when, ungrateful and traitorous, he strives with the other to usurp the place of his benefactors who reposed full confidence in him; when I see him coldly speculating at a distance on the blood-stained field of Alcolea, ready to rush, without, however, exposing himself to danger, on the spoils of ISABELLA, like the bird of prey on a dead body; when I find him at Lisbon watching for the favorable occasion of imposing himself on Spain, and impatiently counting the moments, and, after those moments calculated by him, settling with miserable niggardliness the accounts of his cook; when I see him, in so impertinent and comical a fashion desiring to meddle in the recent struggle which has left the noble and liberal City of Cadiz in mourning; and when, to crown this Orleanist conspiracy, I hear Spaniards, unworthy to bear that honorable title, proclaim the ridiculous and anti-national name of this stranger, forced upon us as if it were the name of a hero, and when they thus trample underfoot the ashes of the martyrs of Carral—the ashes of the illustrious members of the Spanish army shot by the treachery of the Madrid Government, delivered over to LOUIS PHILIPPE—when I behold all this I cannot help asking what is the talisman, and what are the privileges of this Pretender?

I, who count more than twenty-two years of suffering and political persecution, of which LOUIS PHILIPPE was the instigator—I, who, without being culpable, am banished from my country and from my home—feel indignant as a Spaniard, and as belonging to the Liberal Party, at the unjust and unpatriotic privileges accorded to MONTPENSIER.

In the name of justice, I, who have never desired the place coveted by the intriguer of whom I speak—I, who would consider myself debased if I bore the title of Pretender, for my aspirations are those of the honest citizen who knows the high value of self-denial—I, who place the glory of WASHINGTON far higher than that of CÆSAR—I address myself to the Provisional Government of the nation to be allowed to return to my country, and to humbly occupy, as I ever had the habit of doing, my rented apartments in Madrid which contains the little I possess.

The remains of my parents, those of one of my children and of my wife, are in Spain; and those remains, so dear to me, call me near them. I do not, like MONTPENSIER, seek a Crown—MONTPENSIER, who, in the possession of his many millions, might live contented and silent. All I ask for is the sunlight of my beloved native land—that air of country, of home, which every citizen who is free from crime has a right to enjoy.

At the same time I demand from the equity of the Provisional Government another thing which is equally just,—to be reinstated in the naval service to which I belong. The Duke of MONTPENSIER being recognized as Field Marshal of the Spanish Army, the representatives of the party for which I have so much suffered, cannot hesitate to restore my sword to me, of which I was deprived by the vengeance and tyranny of the Narvaez Ministry. For a demand so reasonable I appeal to the friendly relations subsisting between me and Gen. PRIM at the time when he, like me, was exiled.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of the esteem which is the result of every good action, and the testimony of my gratitude for the favorable opinion I have merited from you.

HENRI DE BOURBON.

PARIS, Dec. 21.

Prince HENRY was Vice-Admiral in the Spanish fleet more than twenty years ago.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Hon. Mr. JENCKES is to deliver an address before the Social Science Association, in the small chapel of the University, on Saturday evening, in explanation and advocacy of the Civil Service bill. He does this, we believe, at the invitation of a number of our most intelligent and influential citizens.

Dr. KNAPP, lately of Heidelberg, an Oculist of a good deal of celebrity, especially in Germany, has come to this City, and intends to establish himself in practice here.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. will publish next Spring Mr. BRYANT's translation of Homer, specimens of which have already appeared in the *Atlantic* and the *Galaxy*.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS will shortly publish a new work by the Duke of ARGYLL, author of the *Reign of Law*. It will be entitled *Primeval Man; an Examination of Recent Speculations*.

A new serial story, by CHARLES READE, will be commenced in the March number of the *Galaxy*.

JAMES SARING LASALLE, of Illinois, late a volunteer Lieutenant in the United States Navy, calls on all officers who served in the Western Flotilla, Missouri Squadron, during the war, to assemble at Cairo, on the 18th of February, to form a society similar to those of the Armies of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, Ohio and Georgia.

Prof. P. C. SINDING and F. G. UNNEVEHR will soon commence, in this City, the publication of a work entitled *Thorwaldsen and his Works*. It will contain 365 copper-plate engravings from the original plates executed at Copenhagen, with explanatory text. The work will be issued in twenty numbers.

The Elm-place, Brooklyn, Congregational Church has extended a unanimous call to Rev. HENRY POWERS, of Danbury, Conn., to become its pastor, in place of Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, removed to Chicago.

HIRAM HARRISON died in Westfield, Mass., on Wednesday night of heart disease. He was a prominent citizen, and the founder of the public library in that place.

Rev. PATRICK J. HARKINS, a Catholic priest in Holyoke, Mass., has been arrested for assault and battery on one of his parishioners, and will be tried on Monday.

The congregation of the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, Conn., have just erected a handsome monument at the grave of their late pastor, Rev. JOHN H. LINSLEY, D. D., who died in March last. The monument is cut from Rhode Island granite, is over eighteen feet in height, weighs over eight tons, and cost over $1,000.

Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., of Boston, was elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New-York, at Syracuse, on Wednesday.

Major-Gen. J. L. DONALDSON has gone West for the purpose of determining to the satisfaction of the authorities at Washington the best and cheapest route for transporting supplies to the Plains.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday were as follows: Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Senator William Sprague, of Rhode Island; Hon. Oakes Ames, of North Easton, and Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hons. B. Hart and L. Selye, of Rochester, are at the Hoffman House. Commander Webb, of the United States Navy, and Hon. E. G. Worthington, of White Plains, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. A. Pollok, of Washington, is at the Astor House.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Destruction of Three Marble Buildings—A Total Loss of Nearly $1,300,000—Narrow Escape of Inmates of the Buildings—Two Clerks Supposed to Have Perished.

From the Philadelphia Papers of last Evening.

The most destructive fire which has occurred in this city for probably ten or twelve years, last night consumed the block of marble stores at the southwest corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets. They were new structures, spacious and elegant, three in number. That at the corner was occupied by the firm of HOWELL & BROTHERS, paper-hangers; the next by JAMES E. CALDWELL & Co., jewelers; the third by the firm of J. F. & E. B. ORNE, carpet dealers.

At 1 o'clock this morning an explosion was heard by officers in CALDWELL's jewelry store. At the time various were the surmises as to the origin, but it had been ascertained that the boilers in the basement of the jewelry store, which are used for warming the building, and were placed there for the express purpose of avoiding the danger from fires, exploded, scattering the burning coals over the entire floor.

This store, the centre one of the three at the corner of Chestnut and Ninth streets, is, like the others, of brick, running back to Sansom-street, having a two-story front on this street, and a four-story marble front on Chestnut street. The building was filled with the finest of jewelry, diamonds, articles of *vertu* and *bijoutrie*, the stock being a very heavy one. Of this the more valuable portion, consisting of precious stones and fine gold ornaments, was in the huge fire-proof safe, while in the cases $250,000 worth of jewelry was stored. Upon arriving at the scene the firemen experienced some delay in getting streams upon the flames, the iron shutters to the doors and windows barring them out. These being raised, every effort was made to save the stock. Special men were detailed to carry the cases of rich jewelry into the adjoining buildings, and before even this could be fully completed the heavy timbers and cornices, broken and burned by the flames, fell, filling the place so densely with suffocating smoke as to prevent the men from entering.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The building No. 902 (occupied by CALDWELL & Co.) was owned by WM. C. HOUSTON. It cost, when built, $58,000. The insurance upon it, as furnished by M. D. EVANS, insurance agent, No. 431 Walnut-street, amounts to $50,000, divided as follows:

American, $10,000; Hand in Hand, $10,000; Pennsylvania Fire, $5,000; Green Tree, $5,000; Franklin, $5,000; State of Pennsylvania, $5,000; Delaware Mutual, $5,000; Fire Association, $5,000.

Messrs. CALDWELL & Co. had four large safes in their establishment. Two of these safes were in the front part of the store, and contained all the gold watches and diamonds. The safes were all found in good condition this morning. The value of the stock of the firm which was outside of the safes is estimated at $250,000.

The insurance on the stock effected by TILLINGHAST HILT, Insurance Agents, No. 409 Walnut-street, are as follows: Springfield, $5,000; Yonkers of New-York, $5,000; Lumberman's of Chicago, $5,000; People's of Worcester, $5,000; Atlantic of Providence, $5,000; Enterprise of Cincinnati, $5,000; Norwich of Connecticut, $5,000; Firemen's of New-York, $5,000; Astor of New-York, $5,000; Phœnix of New-York, $5,000; Imperial of London, $5,000; Home of New-Haven, $10,000; Clinton of New-York, $10,000; Royal of London, $10,000; North British and Mercantile, $15,000; Delaware Mutual, $10,000; North America, $10,000; Reliance, $10,000; Astor, (on pictures,) $3,000; Howard, (on pictures,) $3,000; total, $136,000.

The corner store was owned by Mr. GEO. HOWELL. It cost $83,000, and was insured for $40,000, divided as follows:

American, $8,000; Fire Association, $8,000; Delaware Mutual, $8,000; Pennsylvania, $8,000; Franklin, $8,000.

Messrs. HOWELL & BROTHERS, the occupants, had on hand a very large stock of paper of all kinds. The Spring stock had only been placed in the building within a short time. Everything in the building was destroyed. The stock was valued at upward of $200,000.

Messrs. HOWELL & BROTHERS have $105,000 insurance on their stock and fixtures, which was effected by SAMUEL HILL, Insurance Agent, in the following named companies: Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, $5,000; Reliance, Philadelphia, $5,000; Spring Garden, Philadelphia, $5,000.

Liverpool and London, $10,000; Royal, $10,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $10,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $5,000; North American, of Hartford, $5,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $5,000; Washington, of New-York, $5,000; Niagara, of New-York, $5,000; North American, of New-York, $5,000; Yonkers and New-York, of New-York, $5,000; Lorillard, of New-York, $5,000; Home, of New-York, $5,000; Manhattan, of New-York, $5,000; Springfield, of Massachusetts, $5,000; Queen, of Liverpool, $5,000; total, $105,000.

Building No. 904 is owned by Mr. BENJAMIN ORNE. It cost $60,000, and is insured for $54,000, divided among the following Companies: Yonkers, N. Y., $6,000; Hartford, $6,000; Ætna, Hartford, $7,000; Phœnix, New-York, $7,000; National, Boston, $7,000; Shoe and Leather, Boston; $7,000; North American, Boston, $7,000; Eliot of Boston, $7,000. Total, $54,000. The building was not much injured by fire, but was greatly damaged by water.

The stock of Messrs. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, carpet dealers, was valued at $125,000 on the 1st inst. The entire stock was damaged by water.

The insurance upon the stock, as furnished by M. D. EVANS, Insurance Agent, No. 431 Walnut-street, is as follows: North America, $20,000; Franklin, $20,000; Royal, $15,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $15,000; American of Philadelphia, $15,000; Pennsylvania, $25,000; Enterprise, $10,000; Reliance, $10,000; Delaware Mutual, $10,000; Union Mutual, $10,090; County Fire Insurance Company, $10,000; Etna of Hartford, $10,000; Niagara of New-York, $10,000; Continental of New-York, $10,000; Lorillard of New-York, $10,000; Peoples' of Worcester, $10,000; Springfield, Mass., $10,000; Manufacturers' of Philadelphia, $5,000. Total, $225,000.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

At about 12:30 o'clock the neighborhood was perfectly quiet, and very few people were in the street. Suddenly a loud hissing sound was heard, and in a few moments was followed by four or five slight reports. Then there was a grand crash and the explosion shook the sidewalks. The force of the explosion was so great that the rear door of HOWELL & BROS' store was blown off, and the ceiling at the rear of the store of the Messrs. ORR was greatly injured. The last report was followed by the crashing of glass, and then flames burst from the rear of the basement of CALDWELL's building, where a Harrison boiler of ten horse power and the heating apparatus were located. As the Harrison boiler is considered the safest of all steam generators, and was, in this case, run at very low pressure, it is difficult to explain how the explosion could have proceeded from that source.

THE ESCAPE OF THE CLERKS.

Last night six men employed in the establishment were asleep in the store of Messrs. CALDWELL & Co. They were FREDERICK A. DAVIS, cashier; CHARLES HARDY, C. GADNEY KING, EDWARD HAGAN, salesmen; JAMES ANDREWS, porter, and JAMES F. POLK. All were on the first floor—some being front and others back. Soon after the explosions were heard and the flames broke out, four of the young men, Messrs. DAVIS, HARDY, KING and ANDREWS, made their appearance at the front second story window, got out upon the ledge and worked their way along to the front of ORNE's store. They then called for help, and the Washington Hose Company put up a ladder and the men were taken down. All were more or less injured. Messrs. DAVIS and HARDY were taken to the Continental Hotel. Mr. KING was taken to the Markoe House. Mr. ANDREWS was taken to the Girard House, and after having his injuries attended to by Dr. MOREHOUSE, was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital by Fire Marshal BLACKBURN and others. Both feet are burned and he has inhaled smoke. His injuries are serious, but are not considered fatal. Messrs. HAGAN and POULK have not been heard of. They got separated from the others as they were making their way to the staircase leading to the upper part of the building. Mr. ANDREWS says that when he last saw HAGAN he had fallen down near the front door. Both men are supposed to have perished. HAGAN was from Providence, R. I., and has been in the employ of the firm between two and three years. Mr. POULK was from Winchester, Va., and had been connected with the establishment about a year. Neither was married.

DANGER TO NEIGHBORING BUILDINGS.

For some time the Continental Hotel was considered in imminent danger, and at first there was considerable panic among the guests. The house is well provided with its own fire apparatus, which was immediately brought into requisition, and contributed largely in saving the building. When the conflagration was at its height the flames shot high into the air across Chestnut-street, over the top of the buildings on the opposite side, but these houses being low, escaped. From Howell's building myriads of sparks were emitted, and were carried for several squares in a northeastly direction. Large pieces of burning paper fell in the streets and on the roofs of houses, and in some instances continued to burn for several minutes. At this time the heavens were lighted up, and the scene was magnificent in the extreme.

SUMMARY OF LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The following is a summary of the insurances on, and the estimated value of, the property destroyed:

THE FIREMEN

were upon the ground in large numbers soon after the alarm was given. All attention was directed to CALDWELL's store, and it was thought that the fire would be confined to that structure. The flames, however, worked along the joists into the third story of the store of HOWELL & BROS., and spread rapidly among the paper. The fire was got pretty well under control soon after daylight, and many of the companies were dismissed. In HOWELL's store, however, the paper continued to burn, and several of the companies are still in service at the present writing.

Sufferers.	Value of Property.	Insurance.
W. C. Houston..........	$58,000	$50,000
J. E. Caldwell..........	250,000	136,000
Geo. Howell..........	83,000	40,000
Howell & Bro..........	225,000	105,000
Benj. Orne..........	60,000	54,000
J. F. & E. B. Orne......	125,000	225,000
Totals..........	$801,000	$610,000

Goodall's Playing Cards, new designs. Trade supplied by VICTOR E. MAUGER, No. 110 Reade-st.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 585 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week. The following is a partial list of its contents:

1. Literary Miscellany.
2. Semi-Weekly News Record.
3. Washington and Congressional News.
4. Gen. Butler's Speech on the Finances.
5. South American, Cuban, Mexican and Haytian Intelligence.
6. Interesting Local Reports.
7. European Advices by Cable and Steamer.
8. Foreign and Domestic Correspondence.

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MARRIED.

BLACK—NIGHTINGALE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Hogg, WM. H. BLACK to EMMA NIGHTINGALE.

DAY—GREEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, by Rev. George B. Day, of Paterson, ELIAS T. DAY, of Jersey City, to MELISSA, eldest daughter of Edward Green, Esq., of this City.

GOURLAY—STANBERY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 127 East 54th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, GEORGE GOURLAY to MARIE L., only daughter of J. B. Stanbery.

NASH—PETERS.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, at the residence of L. B. Wing, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, by Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, D. D., WM. A. NASH to ALICE J. PETERS, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

SILLECK—EARL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. B. Kettredge, HENRY G. SILLECK, Jr., to FRANCES EMMA, daughter of Robert Earl, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BECHSTEIN.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, EDWIN CLARENCE, youngest child of Frederick and Mary E. Bechstein, aged 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Yonkers Depot on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from New-York.

BIRNEY.—At her residence, in Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, Mrs. ELIZABETH P. BIRNEY, wife of the late James G. Birney, and daughter of the late Col. Wm. Fitzhugh, of Hampton, Livingston County, N. Y., aged 66 years.

BURNHAM.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, at the residence of her father, F. F. Muller, MARY E., wife of Daniel P. Burnham, aged 24 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

DUNNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, of scarlet fever, JOHN C., only child of M. E. and the late John H. Dunne, aged 3 years, 11 months and 27 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his mother, Hart-st., near Marcy-av., Brooklyn.

HEWLETT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, ELIZABETH, wife of Jacob C. Hewlett, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOWATT.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, 1869, ELIZABETH ANN, widow of Charles Mowatt, of this City, and daughter of the late John Grayson, of Sheffield, England, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, in Williamsburg, after a lingering illness, JOHN TAYLOR, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., New-York, (Dr. Dowling's,) on Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. His remains will be interred at Nyack.

TUCKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 14, ELLEN MARIA, wife of H. A. Tucker, aged 41 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Mansion House, Hicks-st., on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M.

WETMORE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, Mrs. HANNAH M. WETMORE, widow of Sidney Wetmore.

Funeral on Friday morning at 11 o'clock, from St. George's Church. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WETMORE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, PETER S. WETMORE, son of David W. Wetmore, in the 35th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 26 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO OUR BENEVOLENT FELLOW-CITIZENS:

At a meeting of citizens of New-York, held on Friday evening, Jan. 8, 1869, after a most intelligent, authentic and earnest exposition of the history of the revolution in the Island of Crete, and an eloquent appeal in behalf of the heroic defenders of liberty and country now struggling there with a barbarous foe—the undersigned were appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions to furnish these despoiled and starving Christians with food, clothing and other necessaries of life. Their lands are ravaged, their homes desolate, their warriors destitute of ammunition, their wives and children in exile. These terrible privations have been incurred for the preservation of the holiest and most essential of human rights. Aid and sympathy received at this crisis will enable them to triumph, and we owe it as Christian citizens of a prosperous Republic, to our brave, faithful and unfortunate brethren.

Donations will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged, by

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe during the week ending 16th inst. will be dispatched as follows, viz.: On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:45; F and G at 10:50 A. M. Also, on SATURDAY, closing at this office at 6 o'clock A. M., and at the Stations on FRIDAY NIGHT, as follows, viz.: A and B, 9; C and O, 7:45; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:10. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER GIVES clear sparkling eyes. Take no other. Sold by druggists, 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION, NEWSDEALERS!

HEARTH AND HOME, NO. 5,
READY SATURDAY, JAN. 16,

will begin a powerful story, written expressly for it by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, author of LIFE IN THE IRON MILLS, entitled

THE PEMBROKE LEGACY.

This story will be handsomely illustrated by Stephens, and will run through several numbers. It is a number of unusual richness in matter and illustrations. See tables of contents in to-morrow's dailies.

THERE IS NOT AS STUPID AN ANIMAL on earth as man. To awaken him to a realization of truth is a herculean task; still it must be done. The people are reckless. They do not examine the machinery of the body, which is the house of the soul. The machinery of the head is the locomotive of both body and mind. If there are obstructions in the head, the whole body is thrown off the track of good health and long life. No machinery will work long or well if not watched carefully, and all impediments removed by lubrication. The head of every man, woman and child is clogged up; the eyes are receding and growing to the socket, the balls are discoloring and scummy. Could any machine work under such circumstances? You answer, No. Do you then wonder at the terrible diseases and sudden deaths?

The lubricating of the eyes night and morning with suitable moisture would revolutionize the world. It is the greatest discovery ever made since the beginning of time, to discover that a ventilated head shuts the gates against disease; that no disease can come to the man, woman or child who keeps a ventilated head. This is Discovery No. 1.

THE SUITABLE MOISTURE
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TEST IT ONE YEAR.
TEST IT ONE YEAR.
OBSERVE ITS WORKINGS.
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LUBRICATE NIGHT AND MORNING.
LUBRICATE NIGHT AND MORNING.
Every man, woman and child.
Every man, woman and child.
People in health, and those who are sick,
People in health, and those who are sick,
are dying for want of
are dying for want of
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It opens the 8,000 tubes and glands in the head.
It opens the 8,000 tubes and glands in the head.
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It opens and keeps open the mucous membrane.
It opens and keeps open the mucous membrane.
It removes phlegm from throat and chest.
It removes phlegm from throat and chest.
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It gives large sparkling eyes.
It gives a clear, smooth complexion.
It gives a clear, smooth complexion.
It lifts sunken eyes.
It lifts sunken eyes.
It strengthens weak eyes.
It strengthens weak eyes.
It removes tan freckles.
It removes tan freckles.
It gives blooming cheeks.
It gives blooming cheeks.
It removes all inflammation.
It removes all inflammation.
It does wonders.
It does wonders.
Let everybody—well and sick, sick and well,
Let everybody—well and sick, sick and well,
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Try at least one bottle of
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No. 43 Wall-st.

INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to pay the same, as provided by law, on the 1st day of May next, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. Holders desiring to present their Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 20th day of March.

T. B. M'CARTY, Aud. of State,
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1869.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

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THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on Monday, the 4th day of January, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the current year:

LEVI APGAR,	DIDRICK KNUBEL,
A. T. BLACKMAR,	E. J. LOWBER,
WM. BLANCHARD,	C. H. LUDINGTON,
HENRY BOWERMAN,	FRED. MEAD,
G. W. VAN BOSKERCK,	WM. MILLER,
E. S. BROWN,	A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
HENRY BRUNER,	C. PARISH,
STEPHEN BRUSH,	SAMUEL G. POND,
T. C. T. BUCKLEY,	J. W. POTTLE,
GEO. B. DOUGLASS,	A. H. PHILLIPS,
DAVID DOWS,	O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
HENRY FINCK,	J. S. ROBERTS,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	F. SHERWOOD,
W. R. FOSTER,	WM. G. SMITH,
JOHN W. HAIT,	THOMAS T. STURGES,
C. J. HARRIS,	FRANCIS TOMES, JR.,
S. D. HARRISON,	H. D. WALBRIDGE,
A. HAVEMEYER,	U. C. WHITLOCK,
J. H. HERRICK,	ROBERT R. WILLETS,
C. R. HICKOX,	PAUL WORTH,
GEORGE L. KENT,	JNO. M. WHITE.

And at a meeting of the Directors held on Tuesday, the 12th inst., Mr. E. J. LOWBER was elected President, and Mr. E. S. BROWN, Vice-President.

GEO. W. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD MONDAY, 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

NICHOLAS C. MILLER,	FREDERICK MEAD,
LEVI APGAR,	CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
D. R. MARTIN,	H. K. THURBER,
GEO. W. SAVAGE,	R. CORNELL WHITE,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,	ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
JOHN F. PUPKE,	ALLAN HAY,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	CHAS. R. BEEBE,
EDGAR PINCHOT,	JAMES FLANAGAN,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	JAMES WALLACE,
CHAS. H. BROOKS,	THOS. M. WHEELER,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,	WM. M. GILES,
E. S. CHAMBERLIN,	ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
CHARLES SPEAR,	CHAS. B. RICHARD,
WM. W. OWENS,	T. C. KIMBALL,
JOHN M. WHITE,	JAMES M. REQUA.
ALEX. BONNELL,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF stockholders of THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

A. V. STOUT,	SAML. HOLMES,
E. F. BEEKMAN,	G. S. MOULTON,
THOS. CARLTON,	W. W. HUNTINGTON,
J. B. DICKINSON,	WM. SULZBACHER,
MATTHEW BIRD,	SAML. W. BASS,
N. T. PORTER,	E. B. SUTTON,
JAS. L. STEWART,	CHARLES SPEAR,
	CHAS. S. BAYLIS.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held subsequently, A. V. STOUT was reëlected President and N. T. PORTER Vice-President, both unanimously.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	JOSEPH RUDD,
MELMUS M. WELLS,	WM. A. HALL,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
GEO. W. PLATT,	WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	JOHN W. ALLEN,
GEO. C. PETERS,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	PETER B. SWEENY,
	ANDREW MILLS,

and SAMUEL C. HARRIOTT, HUDSON HOAGLAND, and JOHN W. MAZURY were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 279 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., until Feb. 2. All bonds due Feb. 1 will be paid on presentation at this office, and interest will cease after that date.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of Wednesday, the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 123 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 19th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	111	111¼	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅜	108⅝
Coupon, 1881..	112½	112¾	5-20 Coupon, '68..	108⅞	109
5-20 Regis., 1862..	108⅝	108⅞	10-40 Registered..	104⅜	104⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62..	112⅜	112½	10-40 Coupon....	107⅜	108
5-20 Coupon, '64..	109⅛	109¼	Gold............	136⅜	136⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65..	109⅞	109⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac....	101¼	101½
5-20 Coupon, '65. Jan. and July.	108⅛	108⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & Co,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.

Advances made on approved collaterals.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.

We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

ORANGE AND NEWARK RAILROAD seven per cent. bonds, free of tax, principal and interest guaranteed by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for sale by

EGLESTON & SMITH, No. 38 Pine-st.

LOUISIANA STATE EIGHT AND SIX per cent. Levee; also, Alabama five and eight per cent. Bonds for sale. Southern Securities a specialty.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND AUSTIN SILVER MINING COMPANY, incorporated Aug. 2, 1866, do hereby report and state that the amount of the capital stock of said Company is $500,000; that the whole amount of said capital has been paid in, and that the existing debts of said Company do not exceed the sum of $116,000; that no part of said capital has been paid in in cash, but that the Trustees of said Company have purchased mines and other property necessary for their business, and in payment therefor have issued stock to the whole amount of said capital.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN, President.

CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN,
GEO. GREER,
J. H. BREWER,
H. A. ROBBIN,
E. R. SECCOMB,
} Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: E. R. SECCOMB, Secretary of the New-York and Austin Silver Mining Company of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the foregoing report, signed by Chas. Burrall Hoffman, President, and by a majority of the Trustees of the New-York and Austin Silver Mining company, is true.

E. R. SECCOMB, Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1869.

CHAS. M. WILEY,
Notary Public in and for said City and County.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE DELAWARE LEAD COMPANY, of the State of New-York.

Amount of capital stock, all of which was issued for the purchase of property..........$500,000 00

The existing liabilities are..........285 04

Signed by the President and a majority of the Trustees, this 9th day of January, 1869.

(Signed) SAMUEL T. KNAPP, President.

JOHN COWDREY,
GRINNELL BURT,
EDWARD J. KNAPP,
} Trustees.

State of New-York, County of Orange: JOHN COWDREY, of Warwick, in the County of Orange, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Secretary of the Delaware Lead Mining Company, of the State of New-York, and that the above statement is in all respects true.

(Signed) JOHN COWDREY, Secretary.

Sworn before me this 12th day of January, 1869.

MAHLON COOPER, Notary Public.

[United States Revenue stamp.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STAFFORD PAVEMENT COMPANY, pursuant to section 12 of the act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," and section 2 of the act amending the same, passed June 7, 1863:

Capital Stock, 10,000 shares, of the nominal par value of $100 each..........$1,000,000

of which no part has actually been paid in. All of which was issued by the Trustees in payment for property purchased by them, necessary for the business of the Company.

Amount of existing debt..........$12,432 55

[L. S.]

H. C. LESTER, Secretary.
C. H. WELLS,
W. P. CONVERSE,
JAMES M. NILES,
C. W. STAFFORD.

DATED JAN. 13, 1869.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—H. C. LESTER being duly sworn, saith that he is the Secretary of the Stafford Pavement Company, above named, and that the foregoing report is in all respects true.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1869.

CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, JR.,
Notary Public, New-York County.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	CHARLES SANFORD,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	SAMUEL R. PLATT,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,	H. B. LOOMIS,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	CHARLES HAUSELT,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,	ALFRED L. ROWE.
CHARLES J. SHEPARD,	

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were severally unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of a President and Directors, will be held in this office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The polls will be closed at 1 o'clock.

A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at 1 o'clock, same place, for the consideration of such business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until after the election.

JAMES S. MACKIE,
Vice-President.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held this day, the following named persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	FRED'K W. COGGILL,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	CHAS. G. LANDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,	NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
	ROBERT H. BERDELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was unanimously reëlected President, and FRANCIS SKIDDY, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 11TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

MASON THOMSON,	EDWARD A. QUINTARD,
JOHN T. R. MAXWELL,	ADON SMITH, JR.,
JOHN RANDALL,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	HENRY O. FREEMAN.
NATH. W. CHATER,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, MASON THOMSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	HERMANN STURSBERG,
DANIEL C. KINGSLAND,	PIERRE V. DUFLON,
WILLIAM A. THOMSON,	BENJAMIN C. BOGERT,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,	PHILIP TILLINGHAST,
JESSE HOYT,	JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN M. DAVIES,	ROBERT SEAMAN,
	HENRY COLLINS.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

	ROBERT P. PERRIN,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
PETER F. RANDOLPH,	HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
STEPHEN HYATT,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
DENTON PEARSALL,	GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
JNO. C. CHAMBERLAIN,	JAMES M. MOTLEY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ROBERT P. PERRIN was unanimously reëlected President.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
R. LENOX KENNEDY,	GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB,	WILLIAM H. GUION,
	JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Sanford Cobb was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

LOUISIANA STATE BONDS AND COUPONS, South Carolina State Bonds and Coupons, Memphis City past-due Coupons, Memphis and Charleston First Mortgage Bonds, Mississippi Central Railroad Bonds and Coupons, Shelby County Coupons, Memphis City Bonds, indorsed by Memphis and Charleston Railroad, bought at highest market prices by

LEVY & BORG, No. 21 Pine-st.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house, No. 6, Bowery, corner of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, first-class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Jan. 8, 1869.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gardner Manufacturing Company will be held at their office, No. 110 Bowery, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at 3 P. M., at which time nine trustees will be chosen to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 393 Canal-st.

Cash Capital - - - - - - - $150,000
Surplus - - - - - - - 61,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL....$250,000.
SURPLUS....$240,000.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

E. GIROUX,
Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 70 BROADWAY,
ROOM No. 7, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Half-yearly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (Four Dollars per Share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at the Company's office, as above.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 9 until Jan. 21.

By order of the Board.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 149 Broadway, Northwest corner Liberty-st.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAN. 6, 1869. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit. It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 12 AND 14 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, and payable on demand, at their office in New-York.

NOTICE.—This Company have removed their office in New-York to No. 173 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st., and offer to the public an unimpaired cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, added to which is a surplus of several hundred thousand dollars, and insures against loss by fire, ocean marine, and inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable rates as is consistent with safety and mutual protection.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 20) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, and semi-annual interest of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Monday, the 19th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen TUESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 16 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst.

WASHINGTON POST, JR., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL CO.,
ROOMS NOS. 2 AND 3 NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a cash dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1869, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 19th inst., both days inclusive.

CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary and Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after Jan. 11, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11, 1869.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst., at their office, No. 166 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING CO.,
NO. 110 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees, held at the office of the Company this day, a Dividend of Two Dollars ($2) per share was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after 21st inst. The transfer books will be closed until 22d.

JAN. 11, 1869. JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
(BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF per Cent., both free from Government tax, and payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 14th inst.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL..........$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1869..........273,843

ASSETS..........$773,843

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Six per Cent. Interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, NO. 26 COURT-ST. AND NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, DWIGHT JOHNSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 18th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 18th day of January and opened on the 5th day of February following.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand.

WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY,
Dec. 22, 1868.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax. Deposits made ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER OF
SOUTH 3D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D.,
(Late Williamsburg, L. I.)

DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum,

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
} Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS' BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST, THE SAME as a deposit.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS

Made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 18, will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest the same as deposits of Jan. 1.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHAS. PECK, President.

CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free of Government Tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $5,536,736 53.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,

will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRICE,
} Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 5 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 337 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Interest begins the first of every month.

Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent., free of tax, up to $5,000.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.

WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 125TH AND 126TH STS.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, President. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS,

PART OF

The Morris-Stebbins Tract.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

SITUATE ON

The Grand Central Avenue,

a continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 175th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY CASH SALE OF choice lots on the new RIVER SIDE PARKS.

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 26, at 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

FOUR CHOICE LOTS, near the Parks, and commanding views of great beauty.

Maps now ready at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF
SIXTY FOUR
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY
9TH AND 10TH AVS.,
57TH AND 58TH STS.,
TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1869,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING, N. Y.,

The following described Real Estate, viz.:

57TH-ST.—32 lots on north side of 57th-st., comprising the entire front between 9th and 10th avs.

58TH-ST.—24 lots on south side of 58th-st., comprising the entire front between 9th and 10th avs.

9TH-AV.—4 lots on southwest corner of 9th-av. and 58th-st.; 9th-av. is paved with Belgian pavement.

10TH-AV.—4 lots on southeast corner of 10th-av. and 58th-st.

The above described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, and of first-class improvements, are rapidly enhancing in value, and very desirable as an investment; and to those wishing to purchase with a view to the erection of private residences, the lots on 57th-st. offer unusual inducements, the street being 100 feet wide, paved with Belgian pavement, on high, commanding ground, and very near the Central Park.

TERMS OF SALE UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, viz.: 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, with privilege of paying at any time by giving thirty days' notice.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department, viz.:

6,000 pairs of Slippers.
12,000 Caps.
5,000 Gowns.
5,000 pairs of Socks.
10,000 Drawers.
10,000 Shirts.
2,500 Bedsacks.
1,600 Straw Mattresses.
5,000 sets Mosquito Bar Frames.
5,000 Counterpanes.
5,000 Linen Sheets.
5,000 Pillows.
2,400 White Blankets.

With a very small exception the above goods are all new, and have never been used. They will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oct16-lawtoJ21jan.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 98 VALUABLE lots on Madison, Lexington, 1st and 4th avs., Avenue A, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th and 50th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by order of Edward Pearsall and Phebe Pearsall, Executors of estate of Frances Pearsall, deceased:

1ST-AV.—Southeast corner 50th-st., 5 lots, each 20x 98.6.

AVENUE A.—Southwest corner 50th-st., 5 lots, each 20x 98.6.

EAST 50TH-ST.—21 lots, entire front, south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, each 20x100.5.

LEXINGTON-AV.—Northwest corner 44th-st., 5 lots, each 20x95.

EAST 44TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 95 feet west of Lexington-av., adjoining the above, each 20x100.5.

32 lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Madison and 4th-avs., 45th and 46th sts.

LEXINGTON-AV.—Entire front, east side, between 42d and 43d sts., 10 lots, each 20x100.

EAST 42D AND 43D STS.—8 lots, adjoining the above on the rear.

4TH-AV.—Northeast corner 46th-st., 6 lots, corner lot 20x100.5, balance 20x100.5.

EAST 42D-ST.—South side, 125 feet west of Lexington-av., 2 lots, each 25x100.

TERMS OF SALE.—75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years at 7 per cent., with privilege of paying off by giving sixty days notice.

Maps now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NOS. 14 AND 16 LISPENARD-ST., AT auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building) N. Y.:

LISPENARD-ST.—The valuable lots, with the three-story brick buildings thereon, Nos. 14 and 16 Lispenard-st., southerly side, about 125 feet easterly from West Broadway, being together 5x100 feet. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

For maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 3 DOVER-ST., NEAR FRANKLIN-SQUARE, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

DOVER-ST.—The valuable three-story and basement brick dwelling and lot No. 3 Dover-st., south side, about 94 feet east of Franklin-square; house 19.10 front, 19.5 rear, by about 50 feet deep; lot 19.10x68 feet. Immediate possession.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS, &c.,

the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant crimson figured brocatel window curtains, covered rosewood and black walnut parlor and library suites in green and gold, figured brocatel and green reps; Turkish easy chairs, rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood and gilt marble-top consol tables, black walnut etageres, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c. A fine collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, lounges in green reps, gilt frame engravings, black walnut extension table, oak cane-seat chairs, &c.; china, crockery, glassware, &c.

ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Carved rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by Pape, of Paris.

Carved rosewood 7¼-octave piano, made by Barmore, New-York.

Carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Chickering, Boston.

Carved rosewood 7¼-octave grand action piano.

Also, a large invoice of fancy goods.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 62D AND 63D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—6 lots west side of 4th-av., commencing 25.5 feet north of 62d-st.

62D-ST.—1 lot north side, 25 feet east of Madison-av.
Also, 1 lot north side, 100 feet east of Madison-av.
Also, 2 lots north side, 150 feet east of Madison-av.
Also, 2 lots north side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.

63D-ST.—1 lot south side, 25 feet east of Madison-av.
Also, 4 lots south side, 100 feet east of Madison-av.
Also, 2 lots south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.

EDW. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—LAWRENCE, WRIGHT & STRATTON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

The valuable Water Front at Brooklyn, (formerly Williamsburg,) situated 100 feet south of the Grand-street Ferry, and distant 25 feet north of South First-st., consisting of three lots, each 25 feet front, by the whole depth from the river to Water-st., or (the old two-rod road,) with the right to fill in front of the same to the bulkhead line, as established by law, together with all the valuable water rights and privileges in front of the premises. Terms on day of sale.

Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1869, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 54 West 11th-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Made to order by Suckow, consisting of moquette and English Brussels carpets, carved black-walnut suite, in blue reps; carved black-walnut and gilt frame French plate pier mirror, with cornices to match; elegant bronze and marble clock, carved black-walnut brocatel top centre table, rosewood and marqueterie inlaid music stand, lace window curtains, carved black-walnut and gilt inlaid bedstead, hair mattress, straw paillasses, spring mattress, carved black-walnut and gilt inlaid wardrobe, bureau and other fine furniture, all in fine order, together with many fine oil-paintings, engravings, &c.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY, Jan. 18, and following evenings, a private collection of Books, comprising a very choice assortment of standard literature, many early and rare works, illustrated works, &c., many of which are in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday, Jan. 15,) at 11 o'clock, within their store:

2,500 drums Smyrna figs, in hhds.
40 kegs Almeria grapes.
260 half-kegs Almeria grapes.
304 boxes Almeria grapes.
100 half-boxes Almeria grapes.
22 barrels Almeria grapes, landing.
80 barrels Almeria grapes.
150 bags Wilmington peanuts.

For account of whom it may concern:

127 bags Brazil nuts.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River:

4,280 boxes fresh Malaga oranges.

Cargo brig *Craig Ewen*, from Malaga.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock, an elegant assortment of furniture, made by one of our best City makers; elegant carved buffets, bedsteads and dressing bureaus to match, wardrobes, pier mirrors, book-cases, etageres, centre tables, &c., &c.; parlor suites in great variety.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.—By auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 161 Liberty-st., a large and general assortment of desirable goods, removed for convenience of sale. Also, three fine pianos.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD AT the office of this Company, on Jan. 4, inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

TIMOTHY R. BURGER,	DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
THOMAS MORTON,	ABM. WAKEMAN,
HENRY DAVID,	R. G. HATFIELD,
CHARLES JENKINS,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	ISRAEL G. LAWRENCE,
J. W. BROWN,	R. MCFEELEY,
EDWARD E. COWLES,	M. H. SMITH, JR.,
J. J. MCKINNEY,	J. WINDMULLER,
EDWARD SCULLY,	THOMAS FESSENDEN,
HARRISON P. LISCOMB,	GEORGE TUGNOT,
CHARLES C. WHITE,	SAMUEL BLOCH,
NATHAN WORLEY,	W. M. MONTANYEA,
B. A. MAYEREAU,	JOHN A. BAUSH,
WILLIAM MILES,	JAMES NEEVES,
DANIEL S. SCHANK,	THOMAS WEBB,
NELSON SAMMIS,	GEORGE C. JEFFRIES,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,	N. A. CHILDS,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,	WILLIAM VAN NAME,
DAVIS COLLAMORE,	R. S. WYCKOFF,
H. SLYDENBURG,	J. C. WINANS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. John C. Winans was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,

NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture and have constantly on hand for sale, WEIGH LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE and every variety of smaller Scales.

No Scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness, of adjustment and adaptability to any location which belong to the

SAMPSON COMBINATION.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB FISHER, a bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867.

AUGUSTUS BLUMENTHAL, Assignee,
JAN. 15, 1869. No. 390 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. HOPPING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew J. Hopping, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1868.

j1-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD P. WOODS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Bernard P. Woods, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja15-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. DRAKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Drake, of the town of Cochecton, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Cochecton, New-York, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JAMES J. CURTIS,
of the town of Cochecton, N. Y., Assignee.

ja15-law3wF*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN W. TILTON, of the town of Mount Vernon, County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held, at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE EVANS, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM J. BARNES, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANK C. MOISE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM S. CROSBY, of the City of Hudson, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger District of New-Jersey.

J. DIXON, Jr., Attorney.

JAN. 15, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BELL and ROBERT YELVERTON, bankrupts.—No. 1,739.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William J. Bell and Robert Yelverton, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1869.

ja8-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TATNALL BAILEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Tatnall Bailey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1869.

ja8-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAYMOND EGERTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Raymond Egerton, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, 22d day of December, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

WILLIAM THARP, Attorney, No. 7 Wall-st.

ja1-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY L. CASE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry L. Case, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business in the City of New-York and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 8th day of January, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja15-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway.

NO. 1,891.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE WASHINGTON SCOLLAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 14th day January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Washington Scollay, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ja15-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 858.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BURGOYNE BISHOP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Burgoyne Bishop, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ja15-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,801.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON VAN WINKLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Van Winkle, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868.

RUFUS K. MCHARG, Assignee,
ja1-law3wFr* No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

NO. 1,968.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD G. KLINCK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Leonard G. Klinck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja8-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 876.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. SHELDON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Sheldon, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of April A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,953.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIDNEY OAKSMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sidney Oaksmith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1869.

EDWARD HARTNAGLE, Assignee,
ja8-law3wF* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAVE FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gustave Frank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja8-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,932.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA M. CROFT, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joshua M. Croft, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja8-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. REICHMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Charles F. Reichmann, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja8-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT......ROUSSEAU....SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA...........Jan. 16 UNITED KINGD'M..Feb. 6
CALEDONIA.......Jan. 23 EUROPA..........Feb. 13
BRITANNIA.......Jan. 30 ACADIA..........Feb. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA...........Jan. 20 | RUSSIA..........Feb. 10
JAVA...........Jan. 27 | CHINA...........Feb. 17
AUSTRALIAN.....Feb. 3 | CUBA............Feb. 24

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin...................$130 | Second Cabin.............$80
Cabin to Paris..$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI........Jan. 28 | PALMYRA........Feb. 4
TARIFA.........Feb. 11 | SIBERIA........Feb. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin...................................$80 Gold.
Steerage................................$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Saturday, Jan. 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
KANGAROO (via Halifax)....Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO.........3,015 tons.........Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA.........3,392 tons.........Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN........2,965 tons.........Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA (new)..........................Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage of

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Jan. 16, RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on SATURDAY, 16th inst.—Freight received until 4 P. M., FRIDAY, 15th inst. All former facilities afforded shippers on collections and inland charges.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to C. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........................Jan. 21.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau.......Jan. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...................Feb. 4.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. N. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer

FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA..............KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Jan. 16
GEO. CROMWELL.......VAILL...SATURDAY, Jan. 23

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship

DE SOTO, W. B. EATON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. [illegible] P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain. [illegible] patients testify. See their signatures at office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 22d day of January, 1869, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed; the responsibility of the guarantors to be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

J. O. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy at New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 81 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
COR. OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1869, for the erection of two frame buildings at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, of one and a half stories each, of the following dimensions: 26 ft.x117 ft. and 26 ft.x76 ft., each building having a porch front and rear.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at this office.

Bidders must state the time within which they will complete the work, and will be required to give guarantee (two responsible sureties) for the faithful compliance with the agreement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Payment will be made when the work is completed, upon the acceptance of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Hamilton.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Qmr. Gen. U. S. A.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.

Manufactured by THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

ALSO,

Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

[illegible] JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, [illegible] East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices. A. KLABER'S manufactory, No. [illegible] 1st-av., near 2d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 23d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN and wife, in search of a quiet home and good board, can be accommodated with a furnished or partly furnished room in the family of a widow; also an attic room. Call at No. 209 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House—A suite of desirable rooms, with private table if required; also, a single room, with board in a first-class house. No. 16 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife; parlor and bedroom with private table preferred, on second or third floors front; location between 18th and 37th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address with terms, Box No. 931 New-York Post Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ROOM together can be accommodated with a large front room, with modern improvements, in a first-class house, with full or partial board. Call at No. 234 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 618 Greenwich-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 123 WEST 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., has three nicely furnished connecting rooms to let; three railroads pass the street. Best of references required.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH-ST. (NEW NO. 113.)—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor front, to let with board; will be vacated Jan. 13. References required.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, (WITH-out board,) a front room on the second floor, with a small bedroom if desired. Inquire at No. 140 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

NO. 52 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE. A single room on second floor, handsomely furnished; also, one on fourth floor, with first-class board. Reference required.

NO. 40 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROAD-WAY.—To let, with board, one large room on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or a family wishing handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class table, may be accommodated at No. 50 West 12th-st. Reference exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE AC-commodated with furnished rooms or board at moderate prices, convenient to all the cars. No. 431 Grand-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board, or rooms without board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 125—A PARLOR FLOOR with private table; also, a parlor and bedroom on the second floor.

BOARD—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON THIRD floor may be had at No. 48 East 21st-st; late or early dinner to suit; house and location unexceptionable.

A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second floor to let, either singly or entire; very desirable location. Apply at No. 100 West 31st-st.

AT NO. 878 BROADWAY, THIRD DOOR above 18th-st.—Very desirable furnished rooms, single or en suite.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS ELEGANT rooms with board. Apply at No. 72 West 34th-st.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE FOURTH floor to let, with board, at No. 35 East 21st-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEVENTH-AV. BOULEVARD, NEAR 145th-st.—34 beautiful lots, cheap; also, large and small plots on and near the Boulevard, 11th, St. Nicholas, 5th, 6th and 8th avs., 59th to 200th-st.; some with improvements; bargains.

W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE NEW four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., between 7th and Madison avs.; finished in a very superior manner. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, (possession immediately,) JOHN C. SARES.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE AND FINE four-story house, with extended back building; located in 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Possession May 1. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY No. 161 Laurens-st., near Houston-st.; also No. 210 Sullivan-st., near Bleecker-st.; well located for investment. Apply to

A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FULL SIZE BROWN-STONE front house No. 14 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three stories front and four stories rear; in good order and early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS— A plot of ground, 60x80, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 43x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, BELOW 14TH-st. and between 5th and 6th avs., a large plot of ground, through from street to street, with 12 good four-story dwellings. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULE-vard and 195th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—A LOT 24.9x200, ON west side, near St. Nicholas Hotel, with possession May 1, 1869. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE STORE IN MURRAY-st., near Church, 50x75. $90,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROP-ERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 925 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS OR PUB-lic exhibitors, a large two-story building, 40x75; ground 50x100; gas and water; on a business avenue in Brooklyn; price, $8,000; terms easy; photograph to be seen at the office. GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS— The three-story frame houses, with brick basement and sub-cellar, Nos. 2 and 4 Clark-st., corner Columbia; terms easy. For permits to see the houses apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LAND BY THE ACRE IN BROOK-lyn: whole blocks, near Prospect Park and the new Boulevards; also, desirable building lots in all parts of the city. M. A. RULAND & CO., No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ICE-HOUSES FOR SALE—FOUR HOUSES connected, each 50 by 702 feet, 30 feet high, well built, situated on the Kennebec River, Me., between Gardiner and Hallowell. Apply to James Weir, 127th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND OUT-buildings, 15 acres land, beautifully located, Northern New-Jersey Railroad, for sale cheap; small, neat Brooklyn house taken in part payment.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J.

HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 925 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—SOME FIRST-CLASS tenement houses for respectable families, for which a fair rent and the best City reference will be given. Apply to, or address W. J. BURKE, store No. 181 Elizabeth-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LAWRENCE & McCORMICK is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FRANK LAWRENCE,
JAMES McCORMICK.

FRANK LAWRENCE will continue the business of buying and selling stocks on commission at No. 41 Bond-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. GEORGE BLISS (OF THE LATE FIRM of George Bliss & Co.) has this day joined our New-York and London firms, which will be continued under the firm names of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York, and L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO., London.

L. P. MORTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $50,000, EITHER active or special, to engage in the stock commission business with two gentlemen, one of them a member of the Boards; the best of references given. Address STOCK, Box No. 169 Times Office, giving real name and stating where and when an interview can be had.

THE ADVERTISER, DOING A GEN-eral country store business, in a village not far from New-York, desires a partner, either special or active, with a capital of $3,000; satisfactory reference given and required. Address N. N., Box No. 109 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 OR $15,-000, in an established woolen business. Address L. M., Box No. 181 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CER-TIFICATE No. 11,658 for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered in name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Spencer.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,

No. 24 Broad-st.

LOST.—YESTERDAY, A BLACK AND TAN SLUT, answering to the name of "Gypsie." The finder will be rewarded by returning to 47 West 21st-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A TRUCK, GOOD TEAM AND DOUBLE set of first-class harness for sale cheap. Apply to J. STRITTMATTER, No. 51 Centre Market, corner Broadway and 48th-st., or No. 170 Ludlow-st., after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE BOB-TAIL BAY HORSE for cart, milk or express man; also an eight years' lease from May of five stalls and carriage house. Apply at No. 245 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, TWO CARTS AND harness, together or separate; they are 6 and 7 years old, sound and kind, fit for cart, truck, or any work; also one light horse, at No. 414 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TEAM OF MULES; INQUIRE at PETER KERRIGAN'S stables, Grand-st., between Newark-av. and 1st-st., Hoboken. Call at 12 o'clock, as the team is working.

FOR SALE—14 LARGE DRAFT HORSES AND mares, all young and sound, and very cheap; also four dirt carts and harness; No. 80 New-Chambers-st.; one family horse for sale.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation to take care of an invalid lady, or to take care of one or two grown children; is a good seamstress; good references. Call for two days at No. 142 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., from 10 till 11.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., City or country situations for a large number of first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WO-man, to obtain employment by the day; understands all kinds of housework; or would take in some washing at her own residence; has the best City reference as to capability and honesty. Address No. 79 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy American woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress; would attend a lady and made herself generally useful; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; good reference. Address M. J., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook, or would go out by the day; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 412 East 18th-st., below 1st-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble young married woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RE-spectable Protestant young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washer; can flute, do up fine muslins, &c.; good City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands soups, jellies and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; will assist in coarse washing; City reference. Apply at No. 333 West 37th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, recently arrived, a situation as first-class nurse, either for an infant, or little children, with sewing and mending; best of references. Apply for two days at No. 106 East 23d-st., from 10½ A. M. to 12½ P. M.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 514 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and to take care of growing children, or as waitress; can bring the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 107 East 46th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND trustworthy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; would take charge of a laundry; can give the very best City references. Call at No. 159 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant young woman, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and sewer, or to take care of children and sew. Can be seen for two days at No. 318 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid; would assist with washing; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 1,209 Broadway, near 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; would assist in the washing; can do all kinds of fluting; has best City references. Call at No. 247 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 164 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge and do plain sewing; best references. Call or address A. B., Workingwomen's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; will assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 378 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman as monthly nurse, or to take charge of an invalid lady; best City reference. Call or address for one week at No. 240 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, A situation to wait on a lady and sew; can operate on the machine. Call or address R. B., Workingwomen's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GER-man woman as good plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 109 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO OBTAIN A SITU-ation to wait on table or attend the door; good reference furnished if required. Address Mrs. PLUNKETT, No. 356 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS WILL-ing to assist with the washing; City references given. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS; A lady wishes to procure a situation for a first-class waitress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 26 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUA-tion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references. Call for two days at No. 31 Marion-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GER-man girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as first-class cook. Apply for two days in the bookstore, No. 335 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, aged 26, of strictly temperate habits; thoroughly understands the care of cows, and the feeding, driving and general care of horses; is a good farmer, and would make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address JOHN WITTAKER, No. 425 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family by an obliging young man; willing to make himself useful; has the best of City and country reference. Call at Hornet's livery stable, Nos. 15 and 17 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTA-ble Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman; is a good florist; understands his business; the wife as good cook; good references. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUA-tion as gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands it; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address R. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO place an active and reliable young Swiss as porter in a store or public institution. Address GREEN, Box No. 1,171 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation in City or country; is a steady, careful driver, sober and reliable; the best of reference. Address by note or person, No. 52 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or to take care of a place, by a single man; City or country; good reference. Address W. O., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; can milk; good reference. Address F. B., No. 256 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER, A SITU-ation in a private family; he can give City references. Apply for two days at No. 183 3d-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—THE ADVERTISER desires a situation in a stock-house; salary not so much an object as a permanent position. Address R. R., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS UP-TOWN situations, a number of good waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, cooks, laundresses, American, English, Irish, German, all suited at No. 1,270 Broadway; hotels and country families supplied with servants. Knickerbocker Employment Office, No. 1,270 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITER-MAN WANTED IN A PRIVATE family; one who has City reference. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ENTRY CLERK, WITH EXPERIENCE IN the book trade, wanted in a publishing house. Address, stating age, experience, and salary required, PUBLISHER, Station A.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUTH, IN A first-class hosiery department, to learn the business; salary first year, $150. Address K., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL BLAKE'S $1 patent chair springs. Call on or address GOODWIN & BLAKE, No. 612 Broadway, New-York.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAM-ples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—AT 8, L'OEIL CREVE.

NEW OPERA. NEW COMPOSER.
ANOTHER GREAT HIT.
THIS & EVERY EV'G, & SATURDAY MATINEE.
L'OEIL CREVE.

HERVE'S CELEBRATED OPERA BOUFFE, WHICH HAS BEEN RECEIVED WITH AN UNPRECEDENTED FURORE AND AN ENTHUSIASM SUPERIOR TO ANY FORMER PRODUCTION OF OPERA BOUFFE IN NEW-YORK. A SUCCESS AT ONCE SO MARKED AND DECIDED MUST CREATE FOR L'OEIL CREVE A SUCCESS HERE EQUAL TO THAT ACHIEVED BY IT IN PARIS, WHERE IT HAD AN UNPARALLELED RUN OF OVER 200 REPRESENTATIONS.

The MISE EN SCENE and cast far exceeds in splendor that of its production in Paris.

THE CAST comprises the whole strength of Mr. Grau's renowned company, comprising 140 members.

Dindonette	Rose Bell	Fleur Noblesse	Desclauzas
La Marquise	Clementine	Alexandrivore	Carrier
Le Marquis	Beckers	Gerome	Gabel

NEW AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

Seats at the theatre and at Nos. 701 and 193 Broadway. Admission, $1. Orchestra seats, reserved, 50 cents extra. Dress Circle, reserved, $1. Private boxes from $6 to $10. Proscenium, $15. Family Circle, 30 cents. After 9½, half price.

At the Matinee—Admission, $1 to all parts of the house; no extra charge for securing seats. Seats can now be secured without extra charge; private boxes, $6; proscenium, $10.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1. DOORS OPEN 12½.
L'OEIL CREVE MATINEE.
HERVE'S CELEBRATED OPERA BOUFFE.

Seats can now be secured without extra charge. $1 to all parts. Private boxes, $6. Proscenium, $10. The opera will be produced with the same great cast and brilliant mise en scene as at the evening performance.

THE BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION

Take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Brooklyn and vicinity that they have procured the services of

MME. PAREPA-ROSA,

in Haydn's Grand Oratorio of the CREATION, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869, assisted by

Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor;
Mr. J. W. THOMAS, Basso;
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist;

the Chorus and full Orchestra of the Society.

ED MOLLENHAUER, Leader.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Conductor.

Tickets $1 each; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the Treasurer's office, No. 139 Montague-st. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8.

JANUARY 21. JANUARY
21, 21, 21,
21, 21, 21.
Mark well, 21 is the date
JANUARY
Of the famous
CARNIVAL BALL
CARNIVAL BALL
CARNIVAL BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
WITH ITS
GAYETIES AND NOVELTIES,
GAYETIES AND NOVELTIES,
NEW-YORK vs PARIS,
NEW-YORK vs. PARIS,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THE
21ST OF JANUARY.

Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701, and McCoy's, No. 114 Broadway; Koppel's, No. 11 Ann-st.

FERRERO'S ANNUAL BALL,

AT
APOLLO HALL,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST., (FOR ADULTS,) THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1869.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
TO BE HAD AT THE ACADEMY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NO-tice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving, with trap-block, Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth streets.

Second—For laying crosswalk from southeast to the southwest corner of Greenwich and Morton streets.

Third—For filling sunken lots between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.

Fourth—For paving, with trap-block, Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue.

Fifth—For paving, with stone-blocks, Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Sixth—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-second streets, with branches, and in Sixty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Seventh—For flagging sidewalks in Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fifty-second-street.

Eighth—For flagging sidewalks in Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B.

Ninth—For building sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets, with branch in Seventieth-street.

Tenth—For flagging sidewalks on the east side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.

Eleventh—For flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Twelfth—For setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging sidewalks in East-sreet, from Broome to Grand.

Thirteenth—For building sewer in Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

Fourteenth—For flagging sidewalks at numbers four hundred and twenty-three and four hundred thirty Ninth-avenue.

Fifteenth—For building sewers in Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first streets, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, with connecting branches in Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,

First—Both sides of Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-sixth-street, to the extent of half the block on both sides of the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Greenwich-street and the southerly side of Morton-street to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly and southwesterly corners of Greenwich and Morton streets.

Third—Lots known as ward numbers five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and sixty-four, on block number one hundred and nine, bounded by Broadway, Sixty-third-street, Ninth-avenue and Sixty-second-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

Sixth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from fifty-ninth to Sixty-third-street; also both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, and the southerly side of Sixty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue; also the southerly side of Sixty-seventh-street, from Madison-avenue to a point one hundred and fifty feet easterly.

Seventh.—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fiftieth-street; also the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street.

Eighth—The southerly side of Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B.

Ninth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-fourth-street; also both sides of Seventieth, Seventy-first, and the southerly side of Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Tenth—The easterly side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.

Eleventh—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Twelfth—The westerly side of East-street, from Grand to Broome-street.

Thirteenth—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

Fourteenth—Lots known as numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Ninth-avenue.

Fifteenth—Both sides of Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; also, both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-second-street; also, the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Fortieth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 5, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NO-tice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments are completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For paving with stone blocks Perry-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

2d.—For building sewers between 74th and 79th sts., and 4th and 5th avs.

3d.—For regulating and grading 88th-st., from Avenue A to the East River.

4th.—For paving with trap blocks 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av.

5th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 35th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.

6th.—For flagging the north side of 59th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on.

1st.—Both sides of Perry-st., from 4th to Bleecker-st., to the extent of half the block.

2d.—All the lots on all the blocks lying between 74th and 79th sts. and 4th and 5th avs.; also, the Central Park.

3d.—Both sides of 88th-st., from Avenue A to East River, to the extent of half the block.

4th.—Both sides of 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av., to the extent of half the block.

5th.—The north side of 35th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.

6th.—The north side of 59th-st., from 10th to 11th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
Jan. 14, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WIL-liam D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. GOLDTHWAITE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Troy & Place, No. 373 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1868.

JENNIE C. GOLDTHWAITE,
HENRY C. PLACE,
} Executors.

n13-law6mF

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT "The Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the City of New-York," will apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at the next session thereof, for an alteration or amendment of its charter, by the repeal of the restrictions therein contained, of the amount of real estate which said Society may hold, and of the income of its personal estate.—Dated Dec. 19, 1868. By order of said Society.

MATILDA M. ADAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell, must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 202 West Houston-st., within six months from date.

ALFRED BUSSELL,
SAML. D. BUSSELL,
} Executors.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868. sept18-law6mF

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

(FORMERLY PIKE'S.)
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

J. FISK, Jr., & CO..................................Proprietors
ADOLPH BIRGFELD.............Manager of the Opera

EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE, LA PERICHOLE,
LA PERICHOLE,
Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by J. Offenbach.
THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OPERATIC PERFORMANCE EVER WITNESSED.

MLLE. IRMA.............as..............LA PERICHOLE
M. AUJAC.................as......................PIQUILLO
M. LEDUC.................as.......................VICEROY

Received with the greatest enthusiasm and greeted with thunders of applause after every song. No less than TWELVE ENCORES EVERY NIGHT.

LAST WEEK OF MLLE. DE ROSA and the BALLET TROUPE.

EVERY EVENING, LA PERICHOLE.
SATURDAY MATINEE, LA PERICHOLE.

Seats secured six days in advance at the Opera House, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

AUJAC,

THE GREAT TENOR ....as...........PIQUILLO
at the
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st. and 8th-av.,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

IRMA,

THE QUEEN OF SONG....as......LA PERICHOLE
at the
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st. and 8th-av.,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Messrs. GOULD & FISK, Jr...................Proprietors
ADOLPH BIRGFELD.............Manager of the Opera

MATINEE
OF
LA PERICHOLE.

On SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 2. Doors open at 1.

Admission, $1 to all parts of the house, except private boxes. Tickets to be had at the regular ticket offices to-day.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY IN THEATRE.

Last week but two of the engagement of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, who will THIS EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE appear in the successful burlesque extravaganza of

ERNANI;
or, the
HORN OF A DILEMMA,

to be preceded by a favorite farce.

At all hours in the Museum, without extra charge, beyond admission to the Theatre,

COMMODORE FOOTE, MISS NESTELLE,

a Host of Living Human Phenomena, Menagerie of Wild Animals, and 1,000,001 Curiosities of Wood's Museum.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, in the Theatre, KATE KEARNY and POPULAR FARCE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14TH-ST., OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L. B. LENT.......................................DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE LAST WEEK
of the Grand Comic Pantomime, entitled
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREAT MELVILLE
AND ALL THE TALENTED ARTISTS
comprised in the Mammoth Circus Troupe, in
BRILLIANTLY-VARIED PERFORMANCES,
including every variety of
HORSEMANSHIP AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

STEINWAY HALL. SATURDAY.

THEODORE THOMAS'
SECOND SYMPHONY SOIREE.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, AT 8.
SOLOISTS:
MISS MARIA BRAINARD,
MISS PAULINE BIMELE,
MR. W. GROSHEL, MR. M. DUSCHNITZ,
HERR FERDINAND VON INTEN,
Together with
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
PROGRAMME:

Faust, Ein musikalisches Charakterbild, op. 68, (first time)...Rubinstein
Fruhlings-Phantasie, op. 23, (first time)...............Gade
Vocal Quartette, Piano and Orchestra.
Symphony, No. 7, A., op. 92.........................Beethoven

TICKETS (including a reserved seat) $2.

To be had at the ticket office of Steinway Hall; at Schubert & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

PAREPA-ROSA—STEINWAY HALL.

Triumphant reception and brilliant success.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA'S CONCERT.
SECOND AND LAST GRAND CONCERT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will be assisted by Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Sig. P. FERRANTI, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. GEO. W. COLBY, Mr. J. LEVY, the greatest cornet player in the world.

Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50.

The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THIS (*Friday*) EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8 o'clock.
SYLLABUS:

Ireland's Prospects.—In Bastile epigrams.
Epigram on Horace Greeley.
Reverdy Johnson's Last Flunkey Banquet.
A Bombshell in the Gold Market.
The Credit Mobilier, Credit Foncier and the Union Pacific Railroad; my commissions ONE MILLION.
Down with the New-York flunkey Chamber of Commerce and the English Free Trade Leagues.
Ben. Butler using the "Revolution" platforms. The Greenback Age, or Good News for People preparing to burst up.
Down with the British flag in New-York.

Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. To be had at the door, hotels, music stores, and at the Headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood, 823 Broadway.

UP IN A BALLOON—PRICE..................35c.

Galloping Snob of Central Park; price............35c.
Pal o' Mine; price..35c.
Beautiful Bells; price..35c.
Bell Goes a Ringing for Sarah; price...............35c.
The Maid of the Mill; price...............................35c.
Grecian Bend, by Lingard; price......................40c.
Fifth-avenue, by Lingard; price.......................40c.
Sergeant Cop, of the Police Force, Lingard; price..40c.

Ours are the only correct editions of the songs, as sung in "Ixion," "Ernani," at the New Tammany, Lingard's and other theatres. Copies mailed.

WM. A. POND, No. 547 Broadway.
Branch Store 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE SEC-ond-hand organ of 10 stops, pedals and swell, Erben, maker; has been revoiced and put in complete order; also, a double reed melodeon, Mason & Hamlin's make; will be sold low. GEO. W. EARLE, Organ Builder, No. 115 Christopher-st., New-York.

N. B.—Pipes made and voiced for the trade.

A BARGAIN.—ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-forte; price $240; overstrung bass, carved legs and case, nearly new; also, 7-octave rosewood round cornered piano-forte, $165. Apply at No. 26 4th-av.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

100 PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELO-DEONS at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.

L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE, WITH RENEWALS—THE premises now occupied by the New-York Hospital, on Broadway, Worth, Church and Duane sts. Apply to JAMES W. BEEKMAN, on behalf of the Governors of the New-York Hospital, at the office of GERARD BEEKMAN, No. 69 William-st.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THREE FIRST-CLASS LOFTS, desirably located, on a corner on Union-square; suitable for fancy goods or some other genteel business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

GREAT SACRIFICE.—J. R. TERRY HAVING CONCENTRATED HIS IMMENSE AND CHOICE STOCK OF LADIES' FINE FURS, AT HIS UPTOWN STORE, IS NOW OFFERING THEM AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING GOODS.

THE PRICES WILL ASTONISH YOU.

J. R. TERRY,
NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

R. H. MACY.
R. H. DRY GOODS MACY.
R. H. AND MACY.
R. H. FANCY GOODS, MACY.
R. H. MACY.
R. H. AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY.
R. H. 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

VELVETS, LACES
AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The Club-house of the American Jockey Club, at Jerome Park, is thoroughly warmed, and the restaurant in full operation for the accommodation of members. Open at all times.

FREDERICK BERGER, Steward.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDI-cal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS at 8.

Now in its 380th representation.

The great and unrivaled American Pantomimist, GEO. L. FOX'S wonderful production of

HUMPTY DUMPTY,
now in the SECOND YEAR of its
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS,

continues to attract crowded and delighted audiences. GEO. L. FOX (the people's favorite) as HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Mlle. RITA SANGALI and the fascinating ballet, UNEQUALED IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE NEW BURLESQUE RAILROAD SENSATION.
HE'S SAVED! HE'S SAVED!

And H. D. continues to amuse you all.

ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAST NIGHTS, FOR THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS:

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1869,
Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.

Characters by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, CHARLES FISHER, J. MATTHEWS, J. B. POLK, B. T. RINGGOLD, C. H. ROCKWELL, G. F. BROWNE, E. MILTON, G. MELTON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16—(Last time)—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
MONDAY, Jan. 18—MONEY.
TUESDAY, Jan. 19—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20—THE WONDER.
THURSDAY, Jan. 21—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Box-book for Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NIGHTS now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER

Doors open at 7:30; begins at 8 P. M.; concludes at 10:40.

ENORMOUS HOUSES,
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
to witness the
GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY,
AFTER DARK:
OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE.

The great scenes of the UNDERGROUND RAILWAY,
THE RAILROAD STATION,
THE SILVER HELL,
THE CONCERT HALL SCENE,

and that strange scene under BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, with its houseless lodgers of vagrants and waifs. London grandeur in sight, and the wife's attempted suicide.

THE SCENERY IS ALL TRUE TO LONDON IN THE YEAR 1868.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

THE GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE CITY.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
AND JOHN BROUGHAM'S BEST PIECE,
THE EMERALD RING.
45,000 PERSONS HAVE VISITED THIS THEATRE WITHIN THE PAST FIVE WEEKS.
EACH EVENING, THIS AND NEXT WEEK ONLY, and the SATURDAY MATINEES, Jan. 16 and 23.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

A HIT. | FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
A HIT. | FIELD OF TEH CLOTH OF GOLD.
A HIT. | SOPHIE.
A HIT. | IRENE,
A HIT. | JENNIE.
A HIT. | FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.

Madison-av., corner 12th-st.
SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1869.
MME. AUGUSTE VON BARNDORF,
in her grand impersonation of the Duchess of Marlborough, in Scribe's sparkling comedy,
A GLASS OF WATER—("LE VERRE D'EAU.")

Reserved seats, $5. Tickets for this and the whole series of performances to be had at the Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Union League Club House.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE

14th-st. Crowded houses. Triumphant success of DAN BRYANT and NELSE SEYMOUR as the Gendarmes. Genevieve De Bryant, Master De Solla, Live Injin, Trovatore, Love among the Roses, Belle of 14th-st. Begins 7¾; concludes at 10. Bryants' Minstrels.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged will please assemble in the Green Room, at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, 16th, preparatory to the opening on MONDAY, Jan. 25.

JAMES SCHONBERG,
Stage Manager.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. W. H. WHALLEY.

Miss R. DENVIL, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, Mr. H. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. C. FOSTER, Miss S. STEELE, Mrs. WILKINS, Mr. JAS. COLLINS.

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN—STREETS OF NEW-YORK—FORTY WINKS.

SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
TUESDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF HARRY CLIFFORD.

ROOMS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.
Prof. ROBERT VON SCHLAGINTWEIT'S
LECTURES IN ENGLISH ON HIGH ASIA.

By invitation of Hon. Charles P. Daly, Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field and others.

SECOND LECTURE ON SATURDAY, Jan. 16.
THIRD, TUESDAY, 19th. FOURTH, SATURDAY, 23d.

Tickets for the course, $3; single admission tickets, $1; can be obtained at the bookstores of Carleton and Christern, Broadway; at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Steinway Hall, and at the Rooms on the evening of the lecture.

SIGNORA ELENA LANARI,

PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO,

recently from Italy, will appear for the first time in America,

AIDED BY EMINENT MUSICAL TALENT,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.

Admission $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, on and after Wednesday next.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

SECOND REPRESENTATION
BY THE
SISTERHOOD OF INDUSTRY,
CHRIST CHURCH,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock,
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.

TICKETS for sale of TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, and of THOMSON BROTHERS, No. 1,157 Broadway.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The eleventh of the free course of lectures of the Cooper Union will be given by Dr. L. STERRY HUNT, Chemist of the Canadian Geological Survey, on

"VALLEYS AND MOUNTAINS,"

on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock precisely, in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union.

Tickets can be had, gratis, at D. Van Nostrand's, No. 191 Broadway, at Brentano's, No. 709 Broadway, and at the office of the Cooper Union.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE SECOND LECTURE OF DR. PEAS-LEE'S will be given THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., Rooms Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—*Errors in Diet.* Gentlemen only admitted.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at.. 8 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES' TROUB-le, by Dr. PARKER, No. 116 Chatham-st. Also, gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored by his Elixir.

TO LADIES.—DR. PARKER'S POWERFUL pills and drops unfailing; safe; also, relief without medicine. Office No. 116 Chatham-st.

ALL THE MOST PRIVATE DISEASES cured by DR. PARKER, No. 116 Chatham-st.; also manhood restored by his Elixir of Life; recommended before marriage.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal disease, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST.—MRS. VAN HORN, THE GREATEST independent, business and medical Clairvoyant known, has the great Egyptian talisman to cause love and speedy marriages, recalls all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name; $50,000 reward for any one who can equal her. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIR-voyant, tells all you want to know, losses, numbers, sickness. Medicines for all diseases, &c.

THE GERARD BANQUET.

Complimentary Banquet by the New-York Bar to James W. Gerard, Esq.

Speeches of Hon. F. B. Cutting, James W. Gerard, Hon. Samuel Blatchford, David Paul Brown, David D. Field and Others.

A complimentary banquet to JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., was given last evening at DELMONICO's by the members of the New-York Bar. It will be remembered that a short time since Mr. GERARD expressed his intention of retiring from active practice. Mr. GERARD was admitted to the New-York Bar in 1814, and is now the oldest practitioner. In 1814 his name appears in the City Directory as residing within a few doors of his present office, No. 45 William-street.

The banquet of last evening was gotten up in DELMONICO's best style, and was partaken of by some 300 guests, among whom were Judge Blatchford, Chas. O'Conner, David D. Field, James T. Brady, Judge Benedict, Ex-Recorder Talmadge, Justice Barbour, Judge Henry E. Davies, Ex-Judge Whiting, N. J. Waterbury, David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, Luther R. Marsh, William B. Astor, E. Ogden Doremus, John Brougham, City Judge Bedford, Ex-Judge Roosevelt, Rev. Ed. A. Washburne, Mr. F. Scelosson, of California; Rev. Alexander McCosh, D. D.; Edgar Ketchum, Chancellor Zabriskie, Judge Bosworth, Chas. P. Kirkland, Wm. Fullerton, A. J. Vanderpoel, C. A. Rapallo, E. D. Smith, John McKeon, Hosea B. Perkins, Judges Ingraham, Jones and Blosson, John A. Stewart, Hon. Richard O'Gorman and Judge Monell. Hon. F. B. Cutting presided.

The cloth having been drawn, Rev. Mr. WARREN returned thanks. Letters were then read from Gov. HOFFMAN, JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland; WARD HUNT, Attorney-General EVARTS and Judge NELSON, of the United States Supreme Court, regretting their inability to be present on the occasion.

HON. F. B. CUTTING'S SPEECH.

Mr. CUTTING then rose and said that it was customary on occasions of this kind to review the career of the person in whose honor the entertainment was given, but if he now did so, he feared he should oppress the sensibilities of his friend and offend his refined and delicate sentiments. He would, therefore, defer it to another occasion. Nevertheless, there were points in the career of his friend patent to all. First, during his long life and amid the angry and exciting scenes in which he had taken part did any one remember his having forgotten the courtesy and kindness which he manifested under all circumstances? Never did he undertake to throw back a bitter repartee, though few men were better able to do it, but answered always with kindness. Did any one know any person so poor and unprotected to apply to him for help, that it was not given as readily as to the rich and powerful? He might ask did any one ever leave the Bar more pure, more bright and brilliant than his friend? A more dangerous opponent than Mr. GERARD was never encountered at the Bar, and the weaker his cause, the more dangerous he was. Bold, skillful and intrepid in attack, he was wary and astute in defence. Mr. CUTTING then spoke of the public services Mr. GERARD had rendered—of his successful efforts to put the Police in uniform, and to put down the crying of newspapers in the public streets on Sunday, and also of the aid rendered by him in the cause of public education. Mr. CUTTING concluded by giving as the first toast, "Our Guest."

RESPONSE OF MR. GERARD.

In response to this toast, Mr. GERARD, who on rising was received with enthusiasm, said: I have addressed various assemblages of people, on all sorts of occasions, up to ten thousand, and I have never been afraid, never felt nervous, never was intimidated; nor am I now. [Great laughter.] But I labor under a feeling that I find difficult to describe. I am oppressed and overcome by the kindness of my old and young friends, members of the bar, and no language that I possess can express the gratitude I feel for this beautiful compliment, [applause,] as unexpected as I am afraid it is undeserved. [Cries of "No, no," with applause.] I ascribe it, however, to the kindness of those around me, and as an acknowledgment that for five and forty years I have endeavored to maintain the credit of our profession, the dignity, the propriety and the honor of the Bar, [applause.] I therefore accepted the compliment and here I am, and when I have got through I will stop. [Applause and laughter.] Some may object, for lawyers always object, [laughter,] why do you take two valedictories? At the Evarts dinner you bid us good-bye forever, and here you are again. I answer the objection. [Laughter.] Every actor, from the days of ROSSINI to the present day, having got through the mimic stage of life, has taken half a dozen benefits. [Laughter.] And why cannot I, who have played many parts upon the real stage of life, in tragedy, in comedy, in melodrams, and I may almost say in farce, take at least two valedictories. [Great laughter.] It may be asked by some, why do you retire? I will give you my reasons. One is, that there is no necessity for me to work and longer. [Applause.] Another is, that I have bothered my brains with other people's affairs for five and forty years, and I want rest. The third is that I go upon the Democratic principle of rotation in office. [Applause and laughter.] I therefore surrender my mantle to my young friends, who, I hope, will wear it gracefully. [Laughter.] I intend to-night to give you a little of my autobiography for the benefit of my young friends. I want to show to them by my example what patience and energy can do. I want to teach them that they must strike from their vocabulary any such word as fail, and put over their office the motto "Excelsior." [Hearty applause.] I have before me my speech (holding up a small piece of paper) which I spake at the reporters. I have been often asked by them, will you give me a copy of your speech? I have answered, yes, if you will split my head open. I nave never, since I have been at the bar, uttered an sentence before a court and jury that I had committed to memory. [Applause.] I form the skeleton beforehand, and then I cover it with muscle and flesh and ligaments and nerves as I proceed, and make as perfect a being as I can. In doing so I depend upon two splendid helps that have never failed me—Providence and spontaneous combustion. [Cheers and great merriment.] Mr. GERARD here related some of his early experiences as a member of the Bar, deducing from them the moral he had promised that patience and energy are the sure means of success. He also related the circumstances connected with his successful efforts to establish reformatory asylums and houses of refuge, and generally to promote the cause of education and morality. In doing so he spoke of several of the older and more honored members of the bar, living and dead. He then continued as follows: Now, gentlemen, you will ask this question of me as an instructor, How are juries to be approach. [Laughter.] I will tell you you are to approach them by creating the atmosphere that surrounds the Court. My advice to all attorneys and barristers ever associated with me has been, get an atmosphere that will stand the barometer. Have none but honest causes if you can. Take care never to offend the prejudices of the jury. Take care to be courteous in your manner to your adversary; by that means you will make an impression upon the jury that will not be lost when they come to consider their verdict. When must you make that atmosphere? Begin right off—when you open your case. The old method was for the plaintiff's lawyer to say as little as possible in opening, as if he intended to conceal the merits of the case. Then the defendant's counsel did the same in his opening. Then the plaintiff's counsel put in as little evidence as he could; the defendant's counsel next put in as little as he could, and so on, and by this see-saw work they tired the jury. My theory was, the first time you have a chance, gain your cause. [Applause.] Always regard the truth, for if you do not, the jury will catch you. Never overstate your case, yet make your opening tell. Take your castle, and then you can easily defend it. Ten causes are gained in the opening to one that is gained at the close. Juries make up their minds long before the end of a cause. The first gentleman who put an end to the old see-saw style was my friend Mr. O'CONOR. [Cheers for Mr. O'CONOR.] He learned it in the London courts and introduced the practice here. I believe I was his first victim; [laughter,] but I applied the rule to a great many others. [renewed laughter.] Now, in what style shall a lawyer speak to a jury? That depends upon the size of the court-room. You cannot have a tempest in a teapot. If, therefore, your court-room is small, as court-rooms now are, you must come down to colloquy. Do not be too intellectual for a jury; they will not understand you; do not be too bombastic, for they are not versed in *Blair's Lectures*. In a certain cause in which I was opposed by JOHN MCKEON, I put on stilts, because the cause was important and the court-room was large. Mr. MCKEON spoke in his simplest style. My cause melted away before him, and I was beaten the worst I ever was beaten in my life. That colloquial style of his tells, though he sometimes gets on stilts, and when he does they are very high ones. How shall you prepare your causes? Learn your facts and never mind your law. Every lawyer knows law enough, and if he does not the Judge does. I have seen ten causes lost on account of the lawyer not being familiar with the facts to one lost for his not being familiar with the law. I have always been accustomed to do all my work before I go into Court. I map out my whole course and cross-examine on paper the witnesses opposed to me. Another thing, do not cross-examine too much. [Applause.] I learned early that it was a fatal thing to do. If a witness is against you, stand the shock like a man; if a witness is for you, leave him for the opposing counsel to examine. He will get more out of him than you can. Always watch the jury. Do not be deceived into thinking they understand you, because they listen to you. They may be very attentive and respectful, and not understand a word of the language you speak in. (Of this the speaker gave some amusing instances.) Remember that a jury is very apt to confound openings with evidence. [Laughter.] Again, very small incidents prejudice a jury for or against a client, and I have always been very careful when I took a client into Court, not to allow him to show too much watch-chain or gold-headed cane. Moderation in dress is more judicious than parade. [Some illustrative anecdotes were here given.] Remember, there is no royal road to eminence at the bar. It is to be obtained only by energy, perseverance and labor. [Applause.] In conclusion, Mr. GERARD said: Mr. FRIEND, the Chairman, asked me what I was going to do. I go to an arena in which I think I may benefit my fellow-beings more than in that I have left. I go to the public schools. [Loud applause.] I am already known among them as a wandering peripatetic, educational missionary. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. GERARD proceeded with a strong expression of his interest in the cause of popular education, and closed his address with a beautiful peroration, in which he wished his whilom associates of the Bar every joy and success, and bade them farewell. He was again enthusiastically cheered.

RESPONSE OF JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

The second regular toast was "The Bench," to which Judge BLATCHFORD responded. He said he felt greatly honored by being called on to respond to the sentiment. The Bench had two functions, one, the conservation of public order, and the other the adjudication of disputes in civil matters. The speaker then referred to the differences existing between our system of laws and those of other countries and of the different method of administering the laws. In conclusion he spoke of the importance of an educated and high-toned Bar and a pure judiciary. The Bench is, he said, what the Bar makes it. The learning, the assiduity, the zeal and the acuteness of the Bar always have their response in the Bench, or they have no response at all. Their guest of the evening was an eminent example of what might be done at the New-York Bar by perverance and zeal properly directed. [Cheers.]

RESPONSE OF MR. DAVID PAUL BROWN.

MR. DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, replied to the toast of "The Bar of our Sister States." In doing so he said he had traveled one hundred miles that day for the purpose of uniting with his New-York brethren of the Bar in the deserved compliment paid by that distinguished Bar to one of its most distinguished of its members, and would have traveled a thousand, if necessary to be present, so great was his esteem for Mr. GERARD.

RESPONSE OF MR. FIELD'S.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD responded to the third regular toast—"The contemporaries of our Guest." He spoke in eloquent terms of those who had been admitted to the bar either immediately before or immediately after Mr. GERARD. Among these were SAMUEL SHERWOOD, JOHN DUER, and THOMAS J. OAKLEY, the grand and fearless Judges; JONES, the Chancellor; STORRS and ELISHA WILLIAMS, rivals in eloquence; CADY, TALCOTT, learned and witty; EMMETT, the great gun of Ireland; JOHN WELLS, his rival; GRIFFITH, great in stature and in intellect; SLAWSON, ANTHON, OGDEN, CODWISE and BUTLER, learned, gentle and pure; LORD HENRY and ROBERT SEDGWICK; HENRY WHEATON, the great international-law lawyer; BEARDSLEY BRONSON and the two SEDGWICKS; ROOSEVELT, grave and judicious; KIRKLAND, who, like the eagle, seemed to renew his youth; RUGGLES, VANDERPOOL and MURRAY HOFFMAN. Mr. FIELD concluded by referring to Mr. GERARD in highly eulogistic terms.

The succeeding toasts were "The Junior Bar," "Our Fraternal Union" and "The Kindred Professions," which were responded to by LUTHER R. MARSH, Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, Rev. Dr. MCCOSH and Prof. DOREMUS.

The company separated at a late hour.

ALBANY.

The Senatorial Contest—Trouble in the Caucus—Probability of the Success of Mr. Morgan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

The Senate and Assembly Committees met again this evening to fix the time for holding the Senatorial caucus. The Assembly Committee being composed of a majority of Fenton men refused to concede the chairmanship of the meeting to the Senate Committee, according to custom, whereupon the latter withdrew. The Assembly Committee then proceeded to fix upon Saturday evening next as the time for holding the caucus. Subsequently the Senate Committee acceded to the arrangement and the caucus will be held accordingly. From present appearances there is little doubt that it will result in the nomination of Mr. MORGAN. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS arrived from New-York this afternoon, in response to the call of yesterday afternoon. The query to-night is, what has he come for, and where does he stand? The facts, as near as can be ascertained, are these: FENTON's friends, finding yesterday that the chances were against him, and desiring above all things to defeat MORGAN, invited ROBERTS here with the assurance that FENTON would withdraw. But FENTON declines to withdraw as long as there is any hope, and even if he was to do so, it is believed he could not transfer all his strength to ROBERTS, or any other man. In other words, the withdrawal of FENTON will be the dispersion of his forces. Judge DAVIS has also made his appearance again to-night to take his chances with other outside candidates in case of a disbandment of the Fenton legion. To sum up the situation, the Fenton men are in a panic. The Morgan men alone stand firm and hence their confidence. The lobby force now here is said to be larger than any ever seen in any Senatorial or any other contest. FENTON is encamped in the north end of the Delevan House, ROBERTS in the south end and MORGAN in the centre, while rank and file sleep three in a bed or stretch themselves upon cots in the parlors, dining-room and lobbies.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. EDWARDS—To incorporate the Erie Steam Towing Company.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To amend the act providing for the erection of a town hall in Morrisania.

By Mr. GENET—To amend the act authorizing the contruction of a railroad on Avenue C in New-York, passed in 1868.

By Mr. CREAMER—To amend the same act.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the report of the Commissioners charged with the construction of a quarantine hospital and boarding station on the West Bank.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Bank Superintendent; also, the report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. ROOT—Several from citizens of Essex for State aid to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

By Mr. AVERY—Three from citizens of Oneida County, asking for amendment to the law relating to peddlers and hawkers.

By Mr. STEWART—One from citizens of Clinton County for State aid for the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

By Mr. SUMMERS—A memorial from the Supervisors of Onondaga for the repeal of the law relating to steam boilers; also, one from the same for the modification of the Militia law.

By Mr. MILLER—One from the officers of the Cayuga and Seneca Rail and Bridge Company for relief.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BOESE—To amend section 282 of the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. WEED—To repeal the law of 1867 relative to steam boilers.

By Mr. ALLABEN—To amend the act establishing the fire limits, and for the better prevention of fires in the City of Brooklyn, passed 1868.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To amend the act relating to Courts in the City and County of New-York.

By Mr. SUMMERS—Relating to the removal of female convicts from the Onondaga Penitentiary.

By Mr. DAVIS—To amend the act relative to the inspection of steam boilers in the State, except the Metropolitan District, passed 1867; also, to amend an act to prevent the spread of the rinderpest, passed 1866; also, one authorizing the Common Council of Newburg to lay out streets through the lands of the Big Rock Cemetery; also, an act to amend the law relating to railroads held under lease; also, to amend chapter 375 of the Laws of 1868.

By Mr. ARMS—To repeal the act relating to Surrogate and County Judge of Otsego County, passed 1868.

By Mr. N. B. SMITH—To repeal the charter of the Ontario Bridge Company.

By Mr. DAVIS—To amend the Charter of the City of Newburg; also, to amend an act relative to highways in Newburg, passed 1868.

By Mr. MADDEN—To amend the Charter of the village of Astoria.

By Mr. MURPHY—Relative to the inspection of gas pipes on steamboats.

By Mr. HODGES—To incorporate the Independent Turnverein of Brooklyn.

By Mr. TUTTLE—To increase the powers of the Commissioners of Excise.

BILLS PASSED.

One amending the laws of 1868, making appropriations for expenses of the Government, and supplying deficiencies of former appropriations; also one authorizing the City of Lockport to raise money for the purchase of a hose carriage and badges; one legalizing the action of the town meeting of Palmyra, Wayne County; an act to change the name of the First Congregational Society of Pike, Alleghany County, to the First Presbyterian; also authorizing the trustees of the Presbyterian Society of Perry to convey real estate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WOLFMAN—Authorizing clerks and deputies of all courts of record in New-York to perform the duties of Commissioners of Deeds.

By Mr. KILHAM—To provide a Charter for the village of Oneida.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BERGEN—Directing the Judiciary Committee to obtain from the State Prison Inspectors and Comptroller the names of all parties holding contracts for State Prison labor, amount of compensation, number of hours worked per day by the convicts, character of the work, names of products made, the times and limits of such contracts, the manner of awarding them, together with what action has already been taken in annulling, removing or discontinuing any contracts, and the sum agreed to be paid by the State officers for such purpose; also empowering the Committee to extend its inquiries if deemed necessary, and to report at an early day this session. Laid on the table.

The Assembly then adjourned.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 14.

The following is the day calendar for Friday, Jan. 15: Nos. 61, 65, 73, 78, 84, 85, 86, 89, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98.

Hon. John A. Griswold and the Senatorship.

The Troy *Times* publishes the following dispatch from Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, in answer to an inquiry respecting statements put in circulation in Albany, to the effect that he had declared himself in favor of one of the prominent candidates for United States Senator:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1869.

To J. M. Francis, Troy, N. Y.:

I have declined interfering at all in the question, saying uniformly that, as the friends of both fought gallantly for me, it would be manifestly improper for me to participate in the contest.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

THE EARLE'S HOTEL MYSTERY.

Letter of Explanation from the Hotel Proprietors—Another Version of the Chloroform Story.

We are requested to publish the following communication in explanation of the article in the TIMES of yesterday, referred to therein:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 14th inst., under the heading "Another Mystery," is an article which attempts to show that a robbery and attempt at murder was committed upon the person of one of the guests of our house upon the night of the 13th inst. As one story is always good until the other side is told, we respectfully beg the use of sufficient space in your columns to relate the facts of this most "daring outrage."

About 7 o'clock on Monday afternoon a man presented himself at the office of our hotel and registered his name on the book as ANDREW REED, of Urbana, Ohio. He had no baggage, except a small hand-bag *without a lock*, which he handed to the clerk without comment and received a check in return. He retired to the room assigned him about 10 o'clock, taking the bag with him, and nothing was seen or heard of him until about 9 o'clock the following morning, when he rang his bell and desired the servant who answered the summons to send the clerk to him. The latter complied with the request, and on entering the room Mr. REED asked him to examine the little bag before-mentioned, which stood upon the table near the bed, and see if it contained a package of money. An inspection of the bag elicited the fact that it contained no money whatever. On communicating this intelligence, Mr. REED grew excited and declared that he had been robbed of $5,000, which he had brought for the purpose of settling the claims of creditors. Immediately after he complained of being sick, and desired that a physician might be sent for. Dr. DANA was summoned, who carefully investigated the case and came to the conclusion that his sickness was feigned. When first seen he seemed in great bodily distress, gasping and struggling for breath, but on diverting his attention for a moment his breathing became perfectly tranquil. Shortly after, on the occasion of the entrance of Mr. WM. P. EARLE into the room he again suddenly appeared bereft of breath, which, the effort apparently being too great to be continued, as suddenly again subsided. He also complained of great confusion of ideas, with loss of memory, &c., but this statement having been put to the test it was found that his memory and other mental faculties were unimpaired.

A large empty bottle, labeled chloroform, stood upon one end of the mantel-piece, and a piece of sponge, hard and dry, as though it had lain for months in an apothecary's drawer, beside it, to which his attention was called. He immediately protested with great vehemence that he knew nothing at all about it; that he did not put it there, and knew not how it came there, and then, a few moments afterward, as though the idea had suddenly occurred to him, declared his belief that some one had administered chloroform to him for the purpose of robbing him. His denial of all knowledge of the bottle and sponge seemed altogether more persistent than the mere circumstance warranted, and at once excited suspicions of untruthfulness in the minds of both the gentlemen present. No further conversation ensued, and nothing in the appearance of the room indicated that it had been visited by any others than the complainant himself. His clothing hung near the bed, and in the pocket of the overcoat was found $300, which it would be an insult to the acuteness (?) of any experienced New-York thief to suppose for a moment would have been left behind.

The above are the simple facts, the "plain unvarnished tale" of this most "glaring and astounding villainy." Allow us to trespass for a moment longer while we consider the above circumstances. Mr. REED declares that no one knew that he had any money with him; that he brought it all the way from Ohio to New-York in his little worn and lockless bag; that he left it on the table on retiring, and that he does not remember whether he fastened the door of his room or not. It appears that he did not fasten it, though it was well provided with bolts on the inside. Now, we ask, is it possible that any sane man with $5,000 in his possession would be so careless a custodian? Would he neglect to lock and bolt his door in a strange hotel in a City like New-York, with all the force he could bring against it? Or what man, intent on burglary, would incommode himself with a whole pound of chloroform to steep in oblivion the senses of a single man? The fact of the dry sponge, and, more than all else, the fact that no odor of chloroform could be discerned in the apartment, is proof positive that none was used. But, on the other hand, there was a very distinct odor of chloroform in the washroom, a place where no chloroform was ever before known to have been carried, and into which Mr. REED was seen to go on the previous evening, which he denied, but afterward admitted.

WM. P. EARLE & SONS.

EARLE'S HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

Annual Meeting of the Union League Club.

The annual meeting of the members of the Union League Club was held last evening, and was largely attended. A report was received from the Executive Committee, showing the Club to have a reserved fund, invested in Government bonds, amounting to $14,000. The receipts from the annual dues have paid the expenses attending the removal to the present Club-house in Madison-square, and the alterations of the building, amounting to $12,768 93. The surplus receipts have been applied to the current expenses of the Club for the past year.

The Committee make mention of the right of purchase contained in the lease of the new Club-house, and recommend that the necessary financial arrangement, enabling the Club to avail themselves of this right before the option expires, be made at once. Attention is also called to the opposition of the Club against certain Legislative sectarian appropriations, which originated in the Assembly at the instigation of the Common Council, with a view to have such appropriations stricken out from the budgets of the City Comptroller, and the tax levies to be introduced at Albany during the present Winter. The report also speaks in complimentary terms of the attitude of the Club at the Presidential impeachment, its great interest in the politics of the country, and the rejoicing which it displayed at the election of GRANT and COLFAX. It concludes with a reference to the election frauds in this State at the last November election. After the reading of the report the members balloted for officers for the ensuing year, but the result was not ascertained, there being two tickets in nomination, each receiving warm support.

The members were reticent about the result, but the following gentlemen were supposed to be elected:

For President—JOHN JAY.

For Vice-Presidents—Charles Butler, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Samuel B. Ruggles, Cyrus W. Field, George Griswold, Marshall O. Roberts, Alex. T. Stewart, Peter Cooper, Elliot C. Cowdin, Wm. J. Hoppin, Wm. H. Fogg, Adrian Iselin.

For Secretary—J. Langdon Ward.

For Treasurer—George Cabot Ward.

For Executive Committee—John A. Weeks, Theodore Roosevelt, Daniel F. Appleton, Charles S. Smith, Salem H. Wales, John H. Hall, Charles L. Tiffany, William T. Blodgett, Jared Pierson, Joseph H. Choate, William A. Fitzhugh, Timothy G. Churchill, Richard Butler, Charles Denison, Charles G. Judson.

For Committee of Admissions—N. Pendleton Hosack, Albon P. Man, Parker Handy, Nathaniel Hayden, Wm. H. Maxwell, Edward M. Townsend.

For Committee on Publications—Rush C. Hawkins, Isaac Ames, Benjamin Collins, Sinclair Tousey, Geo. B. Butler, Granville P. Hawes, Henry Whitin.

For Library Committee—Albert Mathews, Peter McMartin, Edward Walker, Elliott F. Shepard, David G. Francis, Henry D. Sedgwick, Charles McMillan.

For Committee on Art—George P. Putnam, Vincent Colyer, Worthington Whittredge, John F. Kensett, John Q. A. Ward, Samuel P. Avery, George A. Baker.

Meeting of the General Committee of the German Democratic Union Party.

This Committee met last evening at the Germania Rooms, on the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization, and a stormy time was the result, as the deliberations were protracted until after midnight amid great excitement. The Committee came to order in a measure by the election of Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER as temporary Chairman, and Mr. GUTTMAN as Secretary *pro tem.* The seats of the delegates from the Fifth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards were contested; but a motion prevailed to admit the delegates from these wards, as their credentials were regularly signed, a committee being contemplated for future action. This was only achieved after a protracted and noisy debate, the Teutonic tongue proving an additional element in the scene of confusion.

As soon as order was partially restored, Dr. WM. SCHIRMER was elected permanent President by a vote of 253 out of 269. On motion the vote was made unanimous, and Coroner SCHIRMER was installed in the usual manner. On taking his seat Dr. SCHIRMER made a neat speech to the meeting, in which he urged the preservation of harmony and union in the Committee, in order to gain respect in the Democratic Party. The election for the other officers of the Committee resulted as follows: First Vice-President—WM. SEEBACH, Second Vice-President—[illegible]. Pending the appointment of sub-committees at the next meeting the General Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock this morning.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

THE PROGRESS OF YESTERDAY'S LABORS.

The Assassin Still at Large—The School in which he was Trained—A Chapter of Local History.

Not a day passes but adds to the perplexities of the Police and plunges the Rogers murder into profounder depths of mystery. Each day adds to the number of well-meaning and hard-working Policemen who are seen rushing wildly and, as it were, blindly, about in search of something, they hardly know what. Certain it is that with all their efforts they have made no substantial progress in the work of bringing the assassin within the custody of the law. Despite all the search that has been and is being made for him; despite all these detectives crossing and recrossing each other's trail, the hunted man still remains at large and somewhere hugging his bloody secret stares in affright from every reality and shadow.

The little that was accomplished yesterday only tended to deepen the gloom in which the officers are groping. The suspected person being an escaped convict, there was a reward of $50 for his return to the prison, and being perfectly well-known to all of the west-side Police, it was natural that he should snow himself as little as possible; hence it has happened that little or no evidence of his presence in the City at any time since his escape has been obtained. Once he was seen in the Bowery by one of his pals, but that was two weeks before the murder, and so far as is known, this is the only time that he has been seen, or even heard of. Hence a doubt has arisen in some quarter whether after all he did not leave the City before the murder, and that when he is found the real criminal will still be wanted. But those admitting the existence of this doubt also declare that it is almost certain that the envelope directed "JAMES LOGAN, City—, this will be handed you by TOM" will eventually lead to the detection of the murderer. Out of the maze of perplexities and doubts some certainties have been dragged, and foremost among them is that the murder was committed either by the man who wrote the letter, the one who carried it or the person to whom it was directed. It has been thoroughly established that the two first are combined in one by the strange combination of circumstances we related on Wednesday morning, and hence that the crime must have been committed by one of two persons. If that envelope passed through other hands than those stated—as is possible, but not probable—then it is freely acknowledged tha t all hope of the immediate arrest of the assassin is at an end.

The Police, however, do not yet admit themselves fairly beaten by the perplexities they are meeting at every step, but are tugging away at the case as if it was in the most promising condition possible. Yesterday Capt. CAFFREY sent out Detective JOHN HARRIS, and that singularly silent officer returned in due time, bringing to the Station-house two men who were employed on the sloop on which the convict had effected his escape. These parties were examined seperately, and at great length, by Capt. CAFFREY, and their statements were added to the huge pile of such documents that the tireless Captain already possessed. These two men had been secured and thus carefully examined because it was thought they might be in possession of information that would be of essential service; but, like many others upon whom much time has been spent, it was found that they were possessed of nothing of any value, and they were discharged from custody.

A HORDE OF RUFFIANS.

The Rogers murder is undoubtedly the work of that band of young outlaws known as "the Nineteenth-street gang," and is the legitimate fruit of the reckless hardihood of mere boys that sufficed to subject an entire neighborhood and over-awe the Police, No city but New-York could have produced such a gang as this, and certainly no other would have tolerated it, as this was for years.

The gang infested the northwestern section of the City, with its trysting place, originally at TOM CAVANAUGH's, in Twentieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, afterward at MCNEILL's, in Nineteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and lastly at READY's, in Seventh-avenue, near Seventeenth-street. It was composed of boys born in the neighborhood, and it would almost seem, born thieves, for with many of them their crimes began while they were still mere children. Then they were sneaks, hanging around area-doors and unguarded tills, waiting for an opportunity to steal. As they grew older they advanced upon the scale of crime, and while many remained only theives, some gained distinction as burglars and others were noted as highway robbers. But, either as the one or the other, no more daring or blundering gang of outlaws ever laid tribute upon a people. They were all of the lowest type of criminals, and have frequently evinced an amazing lack of sense in the perpetration of their crimes and in their proceedings afterward. They have waylaid men who have not had a dollar upon their persons, and they have committed burglary upon retail shops which were almost certain to contain nothing worth carrying away. They have kept about them a key which was the sole proceeds of a highway robbery, and they have neglected to throw away a marked penny which was almost the only result of a laborious burglary; and in the one case and the other the trifle which any intelligent thief would have cast from him on the instant, led to their detection. They had abundant will to become great criminals, and lacked only the sense required to make them as dangerous to banks as they were to solitary wanderers and the tills of retail shops.

Prominent in the gang in its palmiest days was John Ward, Charley Munday, Jim Tolland, Jimmy Logan, Rats Riley, Wm. Edwards, Patsy Smith, Jimmy Connors, Jim Gallagher, Jack Smith, Georgy Carson, George Price, Johnson the Kid, Jack Snell Sam Noody, Terry Quinn, Dave Degnan and Natsy Ferrigan. Under the lead of these young desperadoes, very few of them being then over 20 years of age, the gang some five years ago held absolute and almost unquestioned control of an entire section of the City. The Police, almost universally shrunk from them, and with good reason, for one of their chief amusements was to combine upon a "cop"—as they call the blue-coated guardians of the peace—and send him bleeding and disabled to his Station-house. Often, indeed, when their power was undisputed, they have labored hard in carrying huge stones to the tops of houses, only to let them fall upon the heads of unsuspecting "cops" passing beneath. There was only one officer of whom they were afraid, and, as a corrollory, only one who was not afraid of them. That was GAMBLING, then attached to the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was on the Nineteenth-street beat for some time. The outlaws tried their usual tactics upon him at first, but unsuccessfully. When attacked he always turned upon them no matter what the odds, and one or more of them were sure of a thorough clubbing beford the encounter ended. They often shot at him but happened never to hit him, and their fire was always returned. These daily and nightly fights served only to afford a little extra excitement to the gang, but in no wise weakened their power.

At last their lawlessness culminated in the murder of a policeman under most heinous circumstances. One night in the Summer of 1866, a number of them were engaged in ravishing a woman in MCCUNE's cooper-shop, in Seventh-avenue near Seventeenth-street. The cries of the victim attracted the attention of Officer WALKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who rushed in to rescue her from the clutches of the miscreants, but met his death on the threshold of the shop, being shot by one of the gang and instantly killed. JOHNNY WARD, one of those engaged in the affair, was arrested as the principal in the murder, and many others were held for weeks as witnesses. This startling event had the effect of disorganizing the band for a time, and of inciting the authorities to determined efforts for its complete suppression. WARD was sent to Sing Sing for life, and at short intervals after the murder of WALKER many others of the gang were arrested for various robberies and other offences, and were "put away" at Sing Sing or Blackwell's Island. SNELL and MOODY obtained seven years each, but the general term was between two and three years. Thus only the remnant of the gang was left upon the scene of its exploits, but these were true to their instincts and their teachings; they were forced by habit and necessity to steal, and doing it more bunglingly even than of old this remnant rapidly fell into the clutches of the police and were successively sent to prison. Toward the latter part of 1867 the gang was thus effectually suppressed and had become almost a tradition. But during the last half of 1868 it showed frequent symptoms that it had been scotched and not killed. Outrages became alarmingly frequent in the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, and the gang was being reunited and becoming again aggressive, when it was again shattered by the Rogers assassination.

Out of the school which has been hastily sketched graduated the chief actor in that bloody scene, but the passive scoundrel was no pupil of Nineteenth-street. None trained in its precepts ever let a human life stand between them and safety; none ever counted the risk when snatching at coveted spoils, and none of them would have cried "Jim don't do it" when he saw his comrade about to use his knife to free himself from the grasp of the man he had robbed. Out of this school, too, came JAMES LOGAN, (No. 1,) CHARLEY MUNDAY and JAMES GALLAGHER, all held for presumed knowledge of, or connection with, the last and foulest outrage the City owes to this seminary of crime. And in it JAMES TOLLAND, whose name has also been associated with the Rogers murder, was a preceptor. Years ago, when many of his pupils were the merest "kids," TOLLAND was already a fully developed savage, and is especially remembered for a brutal attack he made upon the present Fire Commissioner, WILSON, who was then a patrolman. TOLLAND, too, is in custody, and the search for the Rogers murderer will not have been fruitless even if he is never found, for it has already had the effect of completely destroying the Nineteenth-street gang.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Yesterday afternoon there was a presentation of diplomas to the graduates of Grammar School No. 27. The exercises included singing, readings, recitations and calisthenics. Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., made the address to the graduates and presented the diplomas. Twelve young ladies having devoted two years to a course of study, supplementary to the regular grammar school course, received certificates of their fitness to become teachers. Their names were Ellen M. Cremin, Kate Galligan, Mary F. Hassett, Isabella Joyce, Lonella J. Lloyd, Julia J. McGrath, J. Fannie O'Connor, Alice Prendergast, Lydia A. Reynolds, Anna M. Sparks, Mary J. Kelly and Annie M. Kelly. The first prize was awarded to ELLEN M. CREMIN, and the second to MARY J. KELLY.

On Sunday evening next, an Episcopalian Sunday School Convention will be commenced in Grace Chapel, Fourteenth-street, and will continue until the 24th, inclusive. Among the points of consideration and discussion are "Parish Sunday Schools," "Bible Classes," "Teachers," "Sunday School power." In the absence of the Bishop, Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. CARTER, MONTGOMERY, WESTON, MORGAN, TYNG, Sr., MUHLENBURG, and other eminent clergymen. The formal addresses will be limited in time to ten minutes each, so that all who desire it, may have an opportunity to express their views. The Executive Committee consists of the following named gentlemen: Revs. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., Samuel Cooke, D. D., H. C. Potter, D. D., Geo. F. Seymour, D. D., A. T. Twing, D. D., and Walter Delafield.

On Wednesday evening last a fashionable wedding took place at the residence of Mr. ROBERT EARL, No. 117 East Seventy-first-street. The parties married were Mr. HENRY SELLECK, a well-known merchant of this City, and Mr. EARL's daughter, Miss EMMA FRANCES. Rev. A. E. KITTREDGE, pastor of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, officiated, and after the ceremony had been concluded, the select little company of friends who were present entered upon the enjoyment of the festivities of the occasion, which were continued till an early morning hour.

An *ante-mortem* examination was held yesterday in the case of CATHERINE CALLAHAN, aged 40, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 23 Oak-street. It appears that a few days ago, JAMES CALLAHAN, her husband, struck her on the head with a pair of shears, which caused erysipelas to set in. As Dr. BEACH did not consider the woman to be in a dangerous condition, the examination was postponed.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the second floor of the five-story brick building in Warren-street owned by J. SUTTON, who sustained a loss of $100; insurance unknown. The first floor and basement is occupied by PECK & BIRD, dealers in oils and paints, whose stock is only slightly damaged. The second floor is occupied by H. JACOBY, dealer in clothing, &c., and a damage of $3,000 was occasioned to his stock by water and fire. Messrs. NORTHRUP & Co. occupy the third, fourth and fifth floors, and sustain no loss. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

Yesterday morning, about daylight, the residence of A. C. PRATT, in One Hundred and Twenty-first street, near Second-avenue, was entered by burglars, who forced open a front window, and they carried off a few pieces of silverware of minor value. They were discovered as they emerged from the premises and arrested by the Twelfth Ward Police, and they gave their names as PETER HOLDEN and PATRICK MARTIN.

The New-York Typographical Society will commemorate the one hundred and sixty-third anniversary of FRANKLIN's birthday to-morrow evening, at their rooms, No. 3 Chambers-street. Addresses will be delivered by various members of the Press. The directors contemplate many improvements in their library, and desire to increase its usefulness among the trade.

JOHN GARDNER, a stevedore, of No. 47 Downing-street, fell through the hold of the steamship *Colorado*, at Pier No. 46, North River, yesterday, and as he fell a distance of twenty feet, GARDNER sustained dangerous injuries. He was taken home.

A partial eclipse of the moon will take place on Thursday, 27th inst., beginning here at 7:32 P. M., and ending at 9:52. The middle of the eclipse will occur at 8:42 P. M., and the obscuration will be 5.496 digits on the northern limb of the moon. The phenomenon will be visible in all parts of the United States.

The sixth lecture of the course gotten up by the Pastoral Aid Society of the Church of the Holy Trinity, was delivered at Trenor's Hall, yesterday evening. The lecturer was J. G. SAXE; his subject "Poets and Poetry," with recitations from his own poems. The audience filled the hall.

Dr. EDMUND R. PEASLEE gives the second of his lectures this evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue, to gentlemen. Subject—"Errors in Diet."

The Caledonia Club had its annual ball at Apollo Hall last night. The attendance was large. Music by Robertson's Band.

Brooklyn.

On Monday night, burglars effected an entrance into the coal office of Mr. VAN LOOS, corner of Gold and Johnson streets, and blew the safe open. From that they took $60 in greenbacks—all the money it contained—and then they departed.... Yesterday morning, a party of burglars, probably the same as before, broke into the coal office of SIDELL & FINN, corner of De Kalb-avenue and Navy-street, where they turned over the safe, and had everything ready for a blow-up, when they were discovered by Officer WORMELL, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, but too late to capture the thieves. They drugged the dog in the yard, and then jumped a succession of fences of adjoining yards on Fulton-avenue....On Wednesday morning, another set of burglars broke into the pork-packing establishment of GEO. KELSEY, at the corner of Classon and Park avenues, and succeeded in carrying off a few pennies, some currency and a ham. A wrong man was arrested, and was, of course, discharged.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS will deliver his lecture on "William the Silent," at the Academy of Music, in Montague-street, this evening.

New-Jersey.

A man named DAVID CLOUD, his wife and several children, were arrested in Newark yesterday at the instigation of a clergyman, who said he believed they were imposters. The man had two letters, one signed by "W. M. JONES, Trinity Church, New-York," and the other, "T. H. GILBERT, Christ Church, Pomfret, Conn.," recommending bearer to the notice of the charitably inclined. They were held.

A bill will be introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature this session by S. PRICE, of Burlington, intended to prevent the fatal mistakes made by the compounders of prescriptions. It is to the effect that none but the following shall be permitted to put up prescriptions: a graduate of a college of pharmacy; a graduate of a medical college, with one year's experience in a drug-store; one who has passed a satisfactory examination by a college of pharmacy, or a county medical association, or a board of three competent persons appointed by the court; a druggist of ten years' good standing. The bill does not apply to patent medicine venders, nor to physicians who put up their own prescriptions.

A two-story brick building, with lot 50x95, corner of Elm and Prospect streets, Newark, was sold on Wednesday for $6,100. About thirty acres, on the Bloomfield Road, adjoining AKERS' estate in Belleville, have been sold for $17,000. Mr. WM. H. BELL, recently editor of the Sussex *Record*, and formerly member of the Legislature, has purchased fifty acres of improved property on the Newark and New-York Railroad.

The citizens of Bayonne held a meeting on Wednesday night at Carrigan's Hall, for the purpose of considering the proposition to apply for an act of incorporation for that township. A draft of the proposed bill was laid before the meeting, and after a stormy discussion, for and against, a Committee of Three was appointed to draft a few amendments to the proposed charter, and immediately to lay the bill before the Legislature.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN lectured last evening in the Opera House, Newark, on the "Orders of Nobility." There was a large attendance.

Dr. J. S. BROWN and a man while cleaning a well near Mount Bethel, Somerset County, were buried, a few days since, by the caving in of the sides. They were rescued after six hours' labor.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 14—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞@92⅞ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 75. Stocks quiet; Erie, 25⅞; Illinois, 96½.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 14—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens active and the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 14—1 P. M.

Consols, 92⅞, for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady. Stock market dull. Erie Railway, 26; Illinois Centrals, 93, ex-dividend.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 14—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market is active, and prices have advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—Peas, 44s. 6d. ℘ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 57s. ℘ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 72s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. ℘ cwt.

HAVRE, Thursday, Jan. 14.

COTTON—The market opens quiet for Tres Ordinaire on the spot; Low Middlings, afloat, firm at 133f.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in the vault has decreased £29,000 sterling since last week.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 14—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 75. Stocks quiet and steady. Erie, 25½; Illinois, 93, ex-dividend.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 14—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day have footed up 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, on the spot, firm but unchanged; to arrive, 26s. 3d. ℘ cwt. Linseed Oil, £28 15s. Tallow, 47s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Petroleum opened firm at 56¼f.@57f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Jan. 14.

United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 79⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Bourse weak; Rentes, 69f. 62c.

HAVRE, Thursday, Jan. 14—Evening.

Cotton market closed buoyant; Low Middlings, to arrive, 132½f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Exchange on New-York steady at par. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5@$6 50. WHEAT moderately active at $1 20@$1 20½ for No. 1, and $1 18¼ for No. 2. CORN quiet and easier; No. 2 Kiln-dried, 56c.@55c.; New, 53½c.; no grade, 51c.; sales of No. 1 at 57½c.@58c.; No. 2, 56c., seller last half of April. OATS quiet at an advance of ½c.; sales of No. 2 at 48c. RYE quiet and firmer; sales of No. 2 at $1 17½. BARLEY firmer; sales of No. 2 at $1 68@$1 70; Rejected, $1 48. WHISKY dull and steady at 96½c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK held at $29@$29 25; buyers at $28 75; there was a small business, seller February and March, at $29. Green HAMS, 13c.@15½c. LARD nominal at 18¼c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, seller February, at 16c. DRESSED HOGS dull at $12 50@$12 75. LIVE HOGS dull and declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $9 20@$11 25. BEEF CATTLE steady and firm for upper grades, and weak for lower grades; the range was from $4 50@$8. RECEIPTS to-day—7,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 7,800 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 14.

TOBACCO nominally unchanged. COTTON dull. FLOUR dull; Fall Superfine, $6 75@$7 25; Common to Choice Extra, $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT heavy and unchanged. CORN dull at 67c.@74c., the latter for Fancy. OATS dull at 56c.@58c. BARLEY quiet; Common Iowa Spring, $1 70; Choice, $2. RYE firm at $1 26; Choice, $1 27@$1 28. PORK—Heavy Mess, $29 50. BULK MEATS dull; Dry Salted held at 12½c. for Shoulders; 16c.@16½c. for Clear Sides. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; City Clear Sides, 17½c.; Choice Sugar-cured Hams, 18c.; loose Shoulders, 13c. HAMS, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c. LARD firm at 18½c.@19c. WHISKY dull at 97c. HOGS easier at $9 50@$10 25. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,800 bushels; Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Corn, 1,700 bushels; Oats, 1,900 bushels; Barley, 1,1?6 bushels; Hogs, 2,200 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 14.

COTTON market irregular and higher; Middlings, 29c.@28½c.; sales 2,800 bales; operations restricted by the weather, and offerings are light; receipts, 1,938 bales; exports, 802 bales. Gold, 136¼@136½. Exchange—Sterling, 148¼@148½; Commercial, 147@147½. New-York Sight, ¼ ℘ cent. discount. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7; Double Extra, $7 30; Treble Extra, $8@$8 25. CORN—White, 77c.; Yellow, 83c. BRAN, $1 20. HAY dull; Prime, $24@$26. PORK dull at $30 25. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14½c.; Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD dull; Tierce, 19½c.; Keg, 20½c.@20¾c. WHISKY firm, quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 75; White Canada, $2 15@$2 30 for Common to Choice. CORN quiet; No. 1 Illinois at $1 03. OATS, 68c. for Western. BARLEY AND RYE unchanged and quiet. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED scarce and firm; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $36@$38 ℘ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 14.

TOBACCO—Sales 90 hhds. at $5@$14 50. COTTON, 28c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 80@$1 90. OATS, 60c. CORN, 58c.@6 c. RYE, $1 40. MESS PORK, $30. LARD, 19½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.@16c.; Clear Sides, 16⅛c.@16½c., packed. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c. RAW WHISKY, free, $1.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Jan. 14.

COTTON irregular, and nominally 29½c.; receipts, 867 bales; exports, 761 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7 70. CORN, 66c.@67c. OATS, 63c.@70c. PORK, $31. LARD, 20c.@21c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. DRESSED HOGS, $12@$12 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 14.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet and steady at 47½c. RESIN steady. Crude TURPENTINE declined to $2 15@$2 25. TAR steady at $2 25. COTTON quiet and steady at 27½c.@27¾c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 14.

COTTON opened active, became excited and closed quiet but firm; Middlings, 28¾c.; sales, 2,550 bales; receipts, 2,140 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,840 bales; to France, 1,899 bales.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firmer; Amber, $1 72½. CORN advanced 1c.; New, 62c. OATS unchanged. RYE quiet. DRESSED HOGS, $12 87½@$13.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Jan. 14.

COTTON market quiet; sales, 1,000 bales at 27½c.@27¾c. for Middlings; receipts, 242 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 14.

COTTON market firmer; sales, 867 bales; receipts, 762 bales; Middlings, 28c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Stocks strong; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56. Gold, 136½.

[Advertisement.]
WINDOW SHADES
FOR STORES AND SKYLIGHTS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., 447 B'way, near Grand-st.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN 14—*In steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre*—Mr. Hanson, Mrs. Locke and child, Mr. Jones, Mr. Despreaux de St. Laurent, Mr. Weigert, the Count of Colobiano, Mr. Keen, Mr. Knapp, Mr. Mauger, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Nestine, Mr. Enriques, Mr. Schloss, Mr. Hine, Mr. Kellogg, Clifton Bolton, Mme. de Stille and family, Mr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. Halsted Carroll, Mr. Poole, Mr. Burns, Mr. Van Nelson, Mr. Selig, Mr. Kroll, Dr. Townsend, Mr. Brush, William Lottimer, Mr. Kullman, Mr. Pattenaude, Mr. Moeller, Richard Julie, D. Cazeau, Albert Schoerer, Miss Magdal. Bienk, Mr. Couete, Mr. Brandt, Miss Alex. Dehu, Mr. Dubrin, Mr. Daubroe, Mrs. Levinsohn Elvese and infant, Mr. Gily and family, Mrs. Delward, Mr. Royon and family, Mr. Marchand and family, Mr. Riselay and a Japanese troupe, Mr. Fagotte and family, Anthony Bourdian and infant, Mr. Bize and wife, P. Goudeman.

JAN. 14—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Barry, Miss A. Barry, Miss Barry, Master Barry, H. Smith, Chas. Hodgson, Wm. Hall, George Johnson, Rev. O. Goldsmith, H. Barratt, J. H. Neville, Rev. Mr. Imbrie. From Halifax—Mr. and Mrs. C. Bowring, N. Bain, John Watson, Mrs. Twining.

JAN. 14—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Mr. Newton and lady, Mrs. Parker, Theo. Filen, John Taylor, C. Bright, John Brown, Mr. Murfelt, Michael Schmitt, J. Taylor, R. B. Pernott, Miss Schultze, Mrs. Ferguson and boy.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—David Garrett and lady, Louis Aschoff, Martin Althorne, Peter Jones, J. Swartell, John Carroll, Sam. Gelston, Henry Hamilton, Miss Miller, Geo. Sumner, Mrs. Sawyer, Miss Connolly, T. Procter, F. W. Cornell, R. Patzeld, Miss S. Adams.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Cuba	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

De Soto	Jan. 16	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Jan. 16	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *De Soto*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of New-York*, close at 6 A. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises..... 7 22 | Sun sets....... 4 57 | Moon sets...... 7 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 38 | Gov. Island.10 25 | Hell Gate.....11 47

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Jane Carrill, (Br.,) Hill, London, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Marianna Galatolo, (Ital.,) Mancini, Venice, Funch, Meincke & Co.

Brigs Countess of Dudley, (Br.,) Pribledo, Kingston, Jam., S. L. Merchant & Co.; Annie Gardner, Gardner, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Manson, Gukey, Cardenas, Walsh, Field & Way; Caroline Eddy, Rose, Zaza, Moss & Ward; Aquidneck, Bigley, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie.

Schooners Lucy H. Gibson, Chase, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Keokuk, Small, Arroyo, Simpson & Clapp; S. T. Baker, Brewster, Baltimore, A. Abbott; E. Moore, De Groot, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; C. C. Bearse, Hodgdon, New-Haven, Miller & Houghton; Royal Oak, Errickson, Snow Hill, Collins & Powell.

Arrived.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre via Brest Jan. 2, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 90 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Experienced heavy westerly gales up to the 12th inst. Jan. 6, lat. 48 48, lon. 29 28, at 8 A. M., exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamer running E. Jan. 13, lat. 40 49, lon. 70 55, at 6:30 P. M., exchanged night signals with a steamer of the National line, running E. (probably the Erin, of the Inman line, hence for Liverpool via Halifax.)

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Tibbitts, Liverpool Dec. 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 132 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced heavy westerly winds and high cross seas on the passage. Jan. 11, 5 P. M., 615 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with a N. G. L. steamship bound E.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool Dec. 3, and Queenstown 9th, via Boston Jan. 12, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston Dec. 29, New-Orleans Jan. 5, and the Bar 6th, Key West 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship De Soto, Eaton, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Fah Kee, Steele, Bermuda Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to J. N. Harvey.

Steamship Electra, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Midnight, (of Boston,) Brock, San Francisco Sept. 20, with mdse. to Platt & Newton. Has had moderate weather most of the passage. Crossed the equator in the Pacific Oct. 23, in lon. 124 W.; passed Cape Horn Nov. 18; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Dec. 21, in lon. 32 W.; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly winds. Oct. 2, on the equator in the Pacific, a seaman, called "Trinidad," jumped overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Nevada, (of Boston,) Nichols, San Francisco Sept. 21, with mdse. to W. F. Weld & Co. Crossed the equator in the Pacific Oct. 13, in lon. 118 43; passed Cape Horn Nov. 19, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic Dec. 21, in lon. 35 W. Nov. 20, lat. 56 14 S, lon. 58 W., passed a large iceberg.

Bark Hugin, (Norw.,) Olsen, Iquique 93 ds., with nitrate of soda and wool to R. C. Ferguson. Had fine weather the entire passage. Passed Cape Horn Nov. 14, and crossed the equator Dec. 31, in lon. 31 35.

Bark Carib, Jayne, Salt Cay, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to P. Hanford & Co. Had fine weather. The brig Kate Foster sailed on previous day for New-York.

Bark Edward Hill, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Marston, Smyrna Oct. 11, via Gibraltar Nov. 21, with fruit to E. P. Briggiotto. Had heavy gales from W. and S. W. up to lon. 25, during which lost maintopmast, also lost and split sails, and did other damage.

Bark Eliezer, (Norw.,) Hansen, Antwerp 63 ds., with mdse to Funch, Meincke & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales after leaving the Channel, during which broke mainyard, split sails and did other damage.

Bark Craig Ewan, (Br.,) Ewan, Malaga 56 ds., with fruit to Loring & Co. Had fine weather until within the past few days.

Bark Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Hond., 15 ds., with mdse. to Josiah Jex. Had fine weather.

Bark Friedr. Scalla, (N. G.,) Waack, Newcastle, Eng., 63 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Johanna, McCarthy, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to John Swan. Had fine weather. Crossed the equator Dec. 20, in lon. 37; been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Birdie, (Br.,) Rutter, Liverpool 69 ds., with coal to order....The B. put into this port for orders, and will proceed to Boston on the 15th inst.

Brig Cito, (Dan.,) Kallesen, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Brig Alexandra, (Russ.,) Svensson, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Had variable weather; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Flygarsen & Son, (Swed.,) Aernskron, Seville 54 ds., with cork, lead, &c., to Wm. Henry, of Perth Amboy.

Brig Foam, (Br.,) Jenkins, Malaga 46 ds., with fruit, &c., to master. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 20, and had fine weather.

Brig Smaragd, (Norw.,) Myhre, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to E. Caylus de Ruyter & Co. Had strong variable winds the latter part of the passage.

Brig Guisborough, (Br.,) Potter, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Sancho, (Br.,) Cowans, Newport, Eng., 58 ds., with railroad iron to John S. Kennedy & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Ane, (Dan.,) Brinck, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Geo. Moke.

Brig Egerejata, (Br.,) Stapleton, Liverpool 58 ds., with coal to Duncan Sherman & Co.

Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Aspinwall.

Schr. Lord of the Isles, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Petersen, Port-au-Prince 15 ds., with coffee to H. Becker—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Schr. Marshall Keith, (Br.,) Webster, Malaga Nov. 26, and Gibraltar 30th, with oranges to Loring & Co. Had strong variable winds and calms.

Schr. Enchantress, (of Barbados,) Webster, Para 15 ds., with rubber to James Bishop & Co. Had moderate weath r, but sprung a leak the first night out, and is now leaking 1,500 strokes per hour.

Schr. D. H. Bisbee, (of Camden, Me.,) McGilkey, Belize, Hond., 16 ds., with logwood to J. Leaycraft & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Had westerly gales the entire passage, and has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Howell, Bahia Nov. 24, and Pernambuco Dec. 23, with sugar to Wetmore, Cryder & Co.

Schr. Skylark, (of Boston,) Loring, Messina 59 ds., via Gibraltar 38 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to Brockway & Baker.

Schr. Mahaska, Bray, Jacksonville, Fla., 8 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clapp.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charles H. Northam, Pelton, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Prince Leboo, Edward, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Empress, Hilland, Eastport 8 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. L. A. May, Toilles, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Baltimore, Hemingway, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Spray, Murphy, New-Haven.
Schr. Fashion, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary A. Dyer, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Julia A. Clark, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Racer, Howard, Norwalk.
Schr. Lady Antrim, Parker, Wareham.
Schr. Sarah Maria, Raynor, Connecticut River.
Schr. John Orser, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. F. F. Randolph, Stokes, Providence.
Schr. Delmont, Gale, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Peace, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Entire, Kinner, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Elizabethport, for Portchester.
Yacht Atalanta, Brewer, Wiscasset, for Charleston, S. C., to Chase, Talbot & Co.
WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Hermann, for Bremen; Aleppo, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; City of Port-au-Prince, for Port-au-Prince; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston; Brunette, for Philadelphia.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14—Arr. schrs. J. Whitehouse, from Rockport, Me.; M. E. Taber, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 14—Sld. barks Wayfarer and Aquidneck, for Baltimore; brig Virginia Dare, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14—Cld. steamships H. Livingston, for New-York; Fannie, for Baltimore.

Arr. schrs. Sabine, from New-London; Four Sisters, from Boston; Margaret, from Providence; Donna Anna, from Havana.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 14—Arr. steamships W. P. Clyde, from New-York; James A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Brisk—Norw. bark, 82 ds. from Callao for Dunkirk, Dec. 10, lat. 23 39, lon. 23 W.

Carda—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Calcutta, Dec. 11, lat. 19 26 S., lon. 33 51 W.

Eaglet—Br. bark, 67 ds. from —— for London, Dec. 10, lat. 23 39, lon. 23 W.

Frank Hinkley—brig, from Jamaica for New-York, 19 ds. out, Jan. 8, lat. 33 23, lon. 78 22.

Faraway—bark, of Quebec, from Boston for Sidney, Dec. 4, lat. 24 2 S., lon. 29 36 W.

Louisa—bark, 51 ds. from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Jan. 3, lat. 28 25, lon. 67 34.

Meridan—N. G. bark, 43 ds. from Bremen for Philadelphia, Jan. 3, lat. 25 11, lon. 59.

Pearl of the Sea—bark, 46 ds. from Boston for Calcutta, Dec. 6, lat. 22 15 S., lon. 30 28.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—The steamship Granda, from Vera Cruz, sailed to-day for New-York.

At Para, Dec. 29, brig Startled Fawn, for New-York in 3 ds.; schrs. Morales, for do. in 3 ds.; Chas. Thompson, disc'g.; Paul Seavey, just arrived.

At Pernambuco, Dec. 23, bark Impredore, (Br.,) for New-York, wtg. orders; brig Fredonia, for San Francisco, ldg.; schr. S. C. Evans, for New-York in 10 ds. Sld. Dec. 19, bark Castro, for Rio Grande del Norte; 12th, brig Rush, for Bahia; 11th, schr. E. Classon, for Bahia.

At Belize, Hond., Dec. 28, schr. Wanderer, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Jan 14.—The Europa arrived yesterday

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF
JURGENSEN, NARDIN, JACOT,
SALTZMAN, NICOUD, GERARD,
FRODSHAM, PEARDON, GORDING,
RUGENSTEIN, HARRISON, TAYLOR, &c.,
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF AMERICAN
WATCHES.

$15 THE CELEBRATED COLLINS METAL WATCH. $20

THE COLLINS METAL WATCH
$15
$20
NOS. 37 & 39 NASSAU ST.
NEW-YORK

WATCHES, CHAINS and JEWELRY, equal to Gold for wear and durability. Watches $15 and $20. Chains, $2 to $6. Remember our only office.
G. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st.,
opposite the Post Office, up stairs.

THE COMIC NEWS.
Gen. Grant's Official Organ. 10 CTS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
SECOND GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
TO-MORROW,
(Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the
TAMMANY MATINEE.
TAMMANY MATINEE.
Delighted crowds of fashionable ladies.
Charmed throngs of interesting children.
Most enjoyable programme.
THE TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS.
POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF THE
exquisitely funny
COMIC PANTOMIME NICODEMUS,
received with roars of laughter
The Grotesque Stilt Dance, The Grand Ballets,
The Comic Toy Song, Punch and Judy,
The Brooklyn Belle, The Great Sensation,
The Merry Dashwoods, The Youthful Warblers,
The Wondrous Victorellis, The Magic Tableaux.
and
Getz's Grand Allegorical Scene,
THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.
Three hundred artists—all appear.
Admission to all parts of the palace, 50 cents; orchestra reserved, 50 cents extra.